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Labor in Europe
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UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS.

From Mr. R. L. Mahon

LABOR IN EUROPE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

REVIEWING REPORTS FROM THE CONSULS OF THE
UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO THE
STATE OF LABOR IN EUROPE.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.



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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

REVIEWING

Reports from the consuls of the United States in relation to the state of labor in Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 12, 1884.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: By the requirements of section 208 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary of State is to lay before Congress, each year, "a synopsis of so much of the information which may have been communicated to him by diplomatic and consular officers during the preceding year as he may deem valuable for public information."

The standing instructions of the Department of State to its agents in foreign countries call for periodical information on all matters of public and commercial interest, which is furnished by them with commendable promptness and fullness. Apart from the general heads under which the diplomatic and consular officers abroad are required to seek and transmit information, it has been deemed advisable to specially instruct them from time to time touching matters of distinct interest which may be brought into prominence by the social and economical needs of the country, or by the pressure of public opinion.

Of all these special questions, that of labor and wages is doubtless most important, since an intelligent understanding of the conditions of the existing relations of labor and wages to capital and enterprise in other countries is indispensable to a correct judgment upon problems affecting the laboring and employing classes in our own country.

The importance of gaining such a knowledge of the labor-conditions of foreign countries was early recognized by this Department, and the widely-reaching organization of the consular service was employed in 1878 to collect information respecting the wages paid to European labor, the cost of living in Europe, the condition of business and trade in the different districts, and the business habits and systems there prevalent. A compilation of the replies made by the consuls of the United

States to the Department's circular of April 11, 1878, calling for such information, was communicated to Congress by my predecessor, Mr. Evarts, on the 17th of May, 1879. Notwithstanding the limited range of the investigation ordered, and the experimental character of the result, this compilation was a valuable contribution to the statistical knowledge of this country, and the painstaking reports of the consuls, when tabulated and systematized, served to show that the wages paid to laboring men in the United States were higher, while at the same time the average cost of living, on a better scale than is usual with the labor classes abroad, was less in the United States than in Europe, and that the moral, physical, and intellectual status of the laborer was on the whole higher and more favorable to progress in this country than abroad.

The publication of the Labor Report of 1878-'79 naturally attracted much attention, and many demands have been since made for the periodical collection of like statistical information. With the growing importance of the labor question as one of vital interest to our body politic, the necessity of following and noting whatever changes may take place in the labor conditions at home and abroad became evident.

Moreover, the deep national concern felt in the subject has been made apparent by the discussions of the question in Congress during the last sessions, which ended in the creation of a new administrative office, the Bureau of Labor, charged with collecting "information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity." The act of Congress establishing this bureau, and defining the scope of its operations, was approved by the President June 27, 1884.

A part of the design of this act had, however, been anticipated by the Department of State, which issued, on the 15th of February, 1884, a circular instruction addressed to the consular officers of the United States in all foreign countries intended to secure the fullest attainable information concerning the condition of labor throughout the world, and especially the conditions prevailing in Europe.

The circular here referred to was divided into two parts, Part I covering the question of male labor, and Part II relating to female labor; the heads under which information was directed to be obtained were subdivided as follows:

[LABOR CIRCULAR, FEBRUARY 15, 1884.]

PART I.—MALE LABOR.

1. The rates of wages paid to laborers of every class—mechanical, mining, factory, public works and railways, domestic, agricultural, &c.

2. The cost of living to the laboring classes, viz: The prices paid for the necessities of life, clothing, rent, &c. In this connection not only should the prices of the necessities of life from an American standpoint be given—as per accompanying form—but the prices and nature of the articles which are actually consumed by the work-people and their families should also be given.

3. Comparison between the present rates of wages and those which prevailed in 1878 (and since that time) when the last labor circular was issued from the Department, and between the conditions which then prevailed and which now prevail.

4. The habits of the working classes—whether steady and trustworthy or otherwise, saving or otherwise—and the causes which principally affect their habits for good or evil.

5. The feeling which prevails between employé and employer, and the effects of this feeling on the general and particular prosperity of the community.

6. The organized condition of labor; the nature of organization and its effect on the advancement and welfare of the laborers. In this connection it would be well to refer to counter organizations of capital, and on the local or general laws bearing on such organizations.

7. The prevalence of strikes, and how far arbitration enters into the settlement of disagreements between the employers and employés, and the manner and nature of such arbitration. The effects of strikes on the advancement, or otherwise, of labor, and the general effect thereof on the industrial interests affected thereby.

8. Are the working people free to purchase the necessities of life wherever they choose, or do the employers impose any conditions in this regard? How often and in what kind of currency is the laborer paid?

9. Co-operative societies: give full information concerning their formation and practical working; whether they are prosperous, or otherwise; to what extent they have fulfilled the promises held out at their formation of enabling the work-people to purchase the necessities of life at less cost than through the regular and usual business channels; whether the establishment of co-operative societies has had any appreciable effect on general trade, &c.

10. The general condition of the working people: how they live; their homes; their food; their clothes; their chances for bettering their condition; their ability to lay up something for old age or sickness; their moral and physical condition, and the influences for good or evil by which they are surrounded. In this connection consuls are requested to select representative workmen and their families and secure the information direct, somewhat after the manner of the following questions and answers (reducing the money to dollars and cents), taken from the Department publication showing the state of labor in Europe in 1878:

Question. How old are you?—Answer. I am 36 years old.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a house-carpenter.

Q. Have you a family?—A. I have a wife and three children; the oldest is 11 and the youngest 3 years old.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. I receive 3 marks and 30 pfennigs. The average wages paid to house-carpenters is from 2 marks 80 pfennigs to 3 marks per day (68 to 73 cents).

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. During the entire year we begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 7 o'clock in the evening. In the winter season we begin our work with gas or candle light.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. We have half an hour for breakfast, at 9 o'clock in the morning; one hour for dinner, at noon; and half an hour at 4 o'clock vespers. We take our supper after the day's work is done.

Q. Can you support your family upon such wages?—A. What I must do I must do. Part of the time my wife earns 60 pfennigs (15 cents) a day, and with our joint earnings we manage to live.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to

in a year?—A. With general good health we earn about 1,050 marks (\$252) per year.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—
A. Oh, yes. I pay per annum—

For rent of two rooms in fourth story, 206 marks	\$49 44
For clothing for self and family, 160 marks.....	36 40
For food and fuel per day, 1.75 marks (4½ cents), or per year, 638 marks.....	153 12
This makes an average for each member of my family per day of 35 pfennigs (8½ cents).	
For residence tax, 4 marks	96
For school tax, three children, 13.50 marks.....	3 24
For dues to mechanics' aid society, 7.20 marks.....	1 73
For tax on earnings of self, 5 marks.....	1 20
Leaving for school-books, doctors' bills, and incidentals, 16.30 marks	3 91
Per annum, 1,050 marks	252 00

Q. Of what kind of food do your meals consist?—A. For breakfast, bread and coffee; for dinner, soup and the meat of which the soup is made, and one kind of vegetables; at four o'clock, beer and bread; and for supper, white bread and potatoes.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. Saving is only possible to a man who has no family. In case I am myself sick, I receive one mark per day from the mechanics' aid association of which I am a member. I do not think of old age, for I expect to work until I die.

11. What are the means furnished for the safety of employés in factories, mines, mills, on railroads, &c., and what are the provisions made for the work-people in case of accident? What are the general considerations given by the employers to the moral and physical well-being of the employés? What are the general relations which prevail between the employer and the employed?

12. What are the political rights enjoyed by workingmen, and what are their influences, through such rights, on legislation? What is the share, comparatively, borne by the working people in local and general taxation? What is the tendency of legislation in regard to labor and the working people?

13. What are the causes which lead to the emigration of the working people, and which influence their selection of their new homes? What are the principal occupations of the emigrants, &c.?

PART II.—FEMALE LABOR.

1. State the number of women and children, or the closest possible approximation thereto, employed in your district in industrial pursuits, not including ordinary household duties or domestic servants, classifying the same somewhat as follows:

- a. Manufacturing and mechanical.
- b. Commercial, including transportation.
- c. Professional and personal, including Government officials and clerks, teachers, artists, chemists, hotel and boarding-house keepers, journalists, laundresses, musicians, inventors, bankers, brokers, lecturers, public speakers, &c.
- d. Agriculture.
- e. Mining.
- f. All other pursuits.

2. What are the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid to female adults?
3. Their hours of labor.
4. What is the moral and physical condition of such employés?
5. What are the means provided, and by whom, for the improvement of these employés?
6. What are the means provided, in case of fire or other dangers, for their safety?
7. What are the provisions made by the employers in regard to sanitary measures and for the care of the sick and disabled?
8. Has there been any increase during the past five years in the wages paid women and in the price of the necessaries of life, or otherwise? What are the effects of employment of women on the wages of men and on general social and industrial conditions?
9. What is the state of education among the women employed and among their children; and what are the general effects of employment (in factories, mills, stores, &c.) on the family circles, especially as concerns the children of such employés, and on their moral moral and physical condition?"

The consuls were further instructed that they were not arbitrarily bound by the foregoing interrogatories, nor by the accompanying blank schedules, which they were expected to fill up with statistical returns showing the rates of wages for the several principal trades and industries. On the contrary, they were informed that these were offered merely as suggestions, it being expected that the reports would embrace every phase of the question calculated to give a comprehensive view of the conditions surrounding and affecting foreign labor, and so give material for a comparison of these conditions with those which prevail in the United States.

Accompanying this circular were suggestions as to the manner in which consular officers should prepare the reports, viz: The method of reducing foreign to American money; the method of reaching true averages, &c., supplemented by fifteen statements, prepared for tabulation and designed to show the minimum, maximum, and average wages paid in the following trades and industries: (1) the general trades; (2) factories and mills; (3) foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works; (4) glass-works and potteries; (5) mines and mining; (6) railway employés; (7) ship-yards and shipbuilding; (8) seamen's wages; (9) store and shop wages; (10) household wages in towns and cities; (11) agricultural wages; (12) corporation employés; (13) Government departments and offices; (14) trades and labor in Government employ; (15) printers and printing offices.

It is to be observed that the heads of inquiry relate to facts alone, without disclosing any line of theory or argument to be fortified, the aim being to obtain the fullest and most comprehensive information concerning the state of labor throughout the world, and to insure uniformity and simplicity in the consular treatment of the subject, so as to bring the results within popular comprehension, leaving as little as possible for the statistical analyst to disentangle.

A task of no little delicacy was thus intrusted to the consuls.

It was not to be expected that all the reports received would be equally full and unreserved as to every condition deemed necessary for a comparison of the situation and life of the foreign laborer with those of the American wage-earner.

Had the letter as well as the spirit of the circular been uniformly observed, there would not be occasion for any review of the answers thereto; each report would be a review in itself, from which little need be abstracted for special comment or for purposes of comparison. The fact, however, that in a majority of cases the consuls were forced, by the complicated and various conditions prevailing and by the great difficulty experienced in securing the necessary statistics, to adopt independent modes in the preparation of their reports, renders it necessary to make a concise review of the whole in an introductory letter, selecting the salient statistics from the reports of the several countries for comparison with each other and with the conditions which prevail in the United States.

While reports in answer to the circular are received from every country, colony and island with which the United States hold commercial relations and in which they have consular representation, and while all are valuable and necessary to the complete presentation of the subject to be treated, "the condition of labor throughout the world," those which cover the labor conditions of Europe most directly concern us, and hence are alone considered in this review.

No trade or industry in the United States is free from the more or less direct influence of whatever conditions of labor may exist in Europe. This reflex action is more directly perceptible as the progress of invention and discovery places new resources at the command of skilled labor, and a double competition, of means and of results, is keenly felt, the more so that improved means of transportation bring us nearer to rival producers.

The plan of the Department of State is to present a comprehensive view, so far as practicable, of the conditions of labor and production throughout the world; but as those conditions in Europe more nearly approximate to our own, and as they have been also, from their similarity to those existing in this country, more readily collected and tabulated, they are given the first place in this report and in its accompanying analysis, leaving to a subsequent report the presentation of the results of the investigations made in America, Asia, and Africa.

It is hardly necessary to say that the conditions treated of herein are only such as afford opportunity for comparison with the principal conditions which prevail in the United States, viz, the rates of wages, hours of labor, prices of food and articles of consumption, &c. Those seeking fuller information should read the reports in detail.

Before entering particularly upon the subject matter of this letter, it may be well to indicate the order of treatment pursued.

Each consular district is spoken of separately and briefly, the wages, habits and customs, moral and physical conditions of the working classes being touched upon, as well as the manner of living, &c., prevailing therein, while a general *r  sum  * for the country at large is given at the close, the whole concluding with a general recapitulation for all Europe, in which the labor elements of the several countries—wages, food prices, manner of living, &c.—are compared with each other, and all these in turn with the conditions which prevail in the United States.

While the consular reports are referred to in their respective places, it is not out of place to say here that the answers to the Labor Circular have rarely been equaled in the history of the consular labors of any country. The whole may be set down as comprehensively showing the conditions which surround and affect labor; and considering the want of systematic provision in most countries for the full collection of practical and vital labor statistics, it may justly stand as a noteworthy

record of the industry and ability of the consular officers of this Government.

In this connection, allusion may be pertinently made to the present difficulty of securing national statistics of labor in the United States. It may be doubted whether any nation holding a commanding position in industrial home production and foreign trade is more deficient in this regard. While there are many well-organized labor bureaus in the several States and an abundant collection of local and special statistics might be made, yet a comprehensive national system still remains to be effectively set on foot. The organization of the Federal Bureau of Labor is at once a recognition of a national want and a step towards meeting it. The result, however, must naturally be a question of time, and years may be expected to pass before the new bureau can give the much-needed collective view of all the elements of the labor problem in the United States, and furnish an intelligent and useful showing of the true relationship of labor and wages to effective production. In the absence of such indispensable statistics an absolute and certain comparison becomes difficult. For the purposes of comparison, only the most elementary statistics of wages and hours of labor in the United States have been accessible, and even those for but a few principal trade centers. Pleasure is taken in acknowledging the courtesy of the gentlemen who so promptly and kindly furnished the same.

In preparing the following synopsis of the several reports the aim has been to present the simplest facts in the most condensed form, using the words of the consuls themselves wherever practicable.

SYNOPSIS BY COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.

The German laborer excels in perseverance, patience under the most trying circumstances, trustworthiness, industry and economy. These virtues enable him to maintain existence in his own land on low rates of wages, and to accomplish great results in almost every field of labor, whether in his own country or abroad, and make him, when transferred by emigration to new fields of labor, a valuable and productive citizen.

For these reasons, and because of the direct relations of labor in Germany with labor in the United States—a constantly augmenting import of German manufactures into the United States being recorded by our customs, those for the past year amounting to no less than \$57,400,000—the reports from our consuls in Germany are more freely drawn upon for such points as are considered illustrative of the subject under review than the reports from those countries whose manufactures and workers affect us in a less degree.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

“The working-people of Alsace-Lorraine,” writes Consul Ballow, of Kehl, in his very full report, “consist of two classes, those who follow the occupations of their parents before them—born to the heritage of special labor, as it were—and those who come from other portions of Germany seeking employment in busy times.” The consul adds, and statistics bear him out, that the customary wages in Alsace are higher than those which obtain in any other portion of the Empire.

Another advantage possessed by the work-people of Alsace over those of the remainder of the Empire is thus recorded by the consul:

Alsace is still under French law (the *Code Napoléon*), and the political rights of the workingman are the same as those of the millionaire, or as those of the people of the United States. Every Alsatian citizen is a voter and eligible. The division of voters into classes of different degrees does not prevail in this district as in other portions of the Empire.

The following statements from Mr. Ballow’s report show the average rates of wages, and the manner of living of the workingmen and workingwomen of Alsace-Lorraine:

The general trades.—Wages paid in Strasburg per week of 60 hours: Bricklayers, \$4.15; masons, \$4.15; hod-carriers, \$3.21; plasterers, \$4.88; tenders, \$2.54; slaters and roofers, \$4.28; tenders, \$2.86; plumbers, \$4.13; assistants, \$2.86; carpenters, \$4.75; gas-fitters, \$5.09; blacksmiths, \$3.88; bookbinders, \$4.63; cabinet-makers, \$4.91; confectioners, \$4.20; cigar-makers, \$5.13; coopers,

\$3.36; engravers, \$5.21; laborers and porters, \$4.21; potters, \$3.64.

Tanners.—Wages paid at Barr per day of 12 hours: Whiteners, 86 cents; curriers, 71 cents; beam hands, 66 cents; laborers, 52 cents.

Foundries and machine-shops.—Wages paid in Strasburg per week of 60 hours: Machinists, \$5.85; molders, \$5.10; turners, \$5; brass-workers, \$4.52; planers, \$4.20.

Shop wages.—Wages paid in Strasburg per month in dry-goods stores: Cashiers, men, \$49; cashiers, women, \$33; bookkeepers, men, \$38.90; bookkeepers, women, \$30.20; salesmen, \$27; sales-women, \$22.25.

Fancy stores.—Saleswomen, \$21.80; girl apprentices, \$7.50 per month.

Agricultural laborers.—Wages paid per year and found: Laborer, man, \$67.30; woman, \$30; day laborer, with board, 40 cents; day laborer, in harvest time, without board, 80 cents.

Printers.—Wages paid per week of 60 hours in Strasburg: proof-readers, \$7.20; compositors, \$6.40; feeders, \$2.76; folders, \$2.04.

Prices of the necessaries of life in the principal cities of Alsace.—Per pound: Wheat flour, 6 cents; wheat bread, 4½ cents; rye bread, 2½ cents; beef, sirloin, 40 cents; beef, common, 18 cents; mutton, 23 cents; veal and pork, 18 cents; bacon, 20 cents; potatoes, 2 cents; rice, 10 cents; butter, 25 cents; sugar, 9 and 10 cents; salt, 3 cents; petroleum, 7 cents (per quart); coffee, 30 cents; candles, 17 cents; soap, 10 cents; tea, \$1; beer, 6 cents (per quart).

ALSATIAN WORKINGMEN'S MEALS.—Breakfast consists generally of coffee and bread; sometimes bread and a bit of cheese and no coffee. Masons and laboring men often eat bread and one or two raw onions and salt.

Dinner: Soup, sometimes, but not generally or regularly. The better-situated mechanics have beef soup twice or three times a week, generally soup made of water, slices of bread, slices of onion, and a little butter; sometimes vegetable soup. When the meals are brought to them to the shop or factory, by their wives or children, soup is not easily carried, and in its place they have vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage or carrots, boiled or stewed, either with or without beef, according to circumstances. Married journeymen seldom eat meat more than twice or three times a week. Laborers eat meat (boiled beef) only on Sundays, but even on that day not regularly.

Supper is taken at home at 8 o'clock, and consists either of soup, without meat, such as potato soup, or of boiled potatoes eaten with salad, or with a sort of cheese called "white cheese," bought, on market days only, of peasants, and made of sour milk. It is seasoned just before being served with salt and pepper, caraway seed, and chopped chives. Sometimes sausage and bread, or cheese and bread. Women and children very often take coffee and bread for supper the same as for breakfast.

Working hours in Alsace.—Work begins at 6 o'clock in the morning. An intermission of half an hour is allowed at 8 for breakfast. The work is resumed at 8½ o'clock and continues until noon. From noon to 1 is the regular dinner hour. From 1 o'clock the work goes on until 7, with a quarter of an hour's intermission at 4. Many workmen have the bad habit of taking a small glass of brandy, which costs 2 cents, on their way to work in the morning.

BARMEN.

Barmen being the center of manufacture of the well-known "Barmen goods," so largely imported into the United States, the comprehensive and exhaustive report of Consul Schoenle is deserving of perusal by all persons interested in the complex question of mixed labor in mills and factories and its social aspects and results. In the Barmen industrial establishments the number of females employed is estimated at 28,000, and the picture drawn by Consul Schoenle of the evil influences of factory life upon them is not a bright one. It is pleasant, however, to record that the principal employers are doing their utmost to preserve and advance the physical and moral well-being of their employés.

It would also appear from Mr. Schoenle's investigations that the workingmen of his district (the city of Barmen in particular) are rather irregular in their habits and customs; comparatively regardless of their future, and not disposed to save—characteristics foreign to preconceived ideas in regard to German workmen. The consul attributes these conditions in part to the great increase in drinking saloons and dancing halls, wherein many of the laboring class usually spend their Sundays and Mondays.

Many other subjects treated of in the consul's report are worthy of special attention, such as the organized condition of labor, aid-societies, prevalence of strikes, co-operative societies, and the general condition of the working people in his district. That portion of his report which deals with emigration—to the United States, principally, of course—and the causes thereof, is particularly interesting.

Female labor necessarily occupies a large share of the report, the manufactures of Barmen, as before noted, being of such a nature as to bring them specially within the range of woman's work. The average wages paid to adult women workers is estimated at \$2.18 per week of 69 hours, viz., from 7 to 12, and from 1½ to 8 p. m. daily. Girls from 12 to 14 years of age are not permitted to be worked over 6 hours per day; girls from 14 to 16 years of age, 8 hours per day. All over 16 years of age are classed as adults.

Consul Schoenle, after reviewing the condition of the working women proper—factory, mill, house, and field hands—draws attention to the preparatory schools devoted to the education of women for clerical and bookkeeping positions. The cities of Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Leipsic, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt possess schools of this description.

WAGES IN BARMEN.

The following statements show the rates of wages paid to, and the manner of living of, the principal workmen in and around Barmen:

General trades.—Wages paid per week of 66 hours: Bricklayers and masons, \$3.64; hod-carriers and tenders, \$3.20; plasterers, \$3.45; tenders, \$3.09; plumbers, \$3.68; carpenters, \$3.80; gas-fitters, \$3.93; bakers, \$3.81; blacksmiths, \$3.93; strikers, \$3.23; brickmakers (84 hours), \$4.61; butchers, \$3.80; cabinet-makers, \$3.93; cigar-makers, \$4.02; coopers, \$4.93; engravers, \$4.99; hatters, \$4.17; horseshoers, \$4.04; j. welers, \$4.64; laborers and porters, \$3.40; machinists, \$4.99; harness-makers, \$3.69; tailors (72

hours), \$4.29; telegraph operators (revisers), \$6.50; tinsmiths, \$4.17; barbers, \$4.17; painters, \$4.54; printers, \$5.

Machine shops and iron works.—Week of 63 hours: Machinists, \$5; locksmith's, \$4.17; blacksmiths, \$4.17; turners, \$4.28; planers, \$3.81; drillers, \$3.45; machine laborers, \$3.45; model-makers, \$5; strikers, \$3.57.

Printing offices.—Pressman, \$4.74; compositors, \$5; apprentices, \$1.17.

Agricultural wages.—Paid per annum, with board and lodging: Farm hands, male, \$49.98; farm hands, female, \$29.75; house servants, \$24.79.

Food prices in Barmen.—Per pound: Wheat flour, 4 cents; butter, 33 cents; beans, 4 cents; potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent; cheese, 11, 17, and 26 cents; sausage, 23 cents; beef, 24 cents; veal, 15 cents; mutton, 17 cents; pork, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; bacon, 17 cents; coffee (green) 38 cents; roasted, 42 cents.

HOW A BAEMEN WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY LIVES.

Approximate estimate of the expenses for the subsistence of a workingman's family consisting of 7 persons, viz., parents and five children, prepared by Consul Schoenle.

Articles.	Value.
Potatoes, 56 pounds	\$0 47
Sausage-fat	07
Bread, 21 pounds (brown)	45
Apple-butter, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	14
Coal	14
Lard or butter	10
Kerosene	10
Common sausage	12
Bacon	12
Meat	15
Flour	05
Barley	04
Beans	04
Peas	04
Vegetables	05
Clothing	33
Shoes	12
Rent	42
Vinegar	01
Salad oil	02
Rapeseed oil	07
Tobacco	04
Brandy, &c	10
Soap and household ware	10
Taxes	04
Sick fund and incidentals	10
School fees and utensils	06
Sundries	08
 Total week's expenses	3 57 .

BERLIN.

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The following statement showing the rates of wages paid in the general trades in Berlin per week of 60 to 78 hours, from the consul-general's report, is taken from recent official returns published by the city authorities:

Stone and marble workers.—Stone-cutters, \$5.41; marble-cutters \$5.71; marble-grinders, \$4.28; laborers, \$3.80.

Crockery ware.—Crockery-ware molders, \$5.71; model-joiners, \$5; firemen, \$5.35; coadman, \$4.25; laborers, \$3.92.

Potters, \$5; laborers, \$2.10.

Porcelain workers.—Turners, \$5.35; painters, \$5.71; burners \$3.57; grinders, \$3.57; apprentices, \$1.42

Foundries of articles of art.—Molders, \$3.57; workmen, \$2.61.

Engine works.—Mechanics, \$4.45; blacksmiths, \$4.76; joiners and molders, \$4.53; workmen, \$3.42.

Bookbinders.—Journeymen, \$4.04; girls, \$1.90; gilders, males, \$4.76; gilders, females, \$2.14; leather workers, \$4.28.

Sewing-machine factories.—Locksmiths, \$5.47; joiners, \$5.23; workmen, \$4.28; workwomen, \$3.33.

General trades.—Brass-founders, \$4.76; brass-turners, \$4.28; apprentices to brass-founders, 95 cents; laborers in brass foundries, \$3.35; coppersmiths, \$4.28; watchmakers, \$4.28; weavers, \$3.21; warpers, \$4.28; winders, females, \$1.78; ropemakers, \$3.57; tanners, \$4.64; harness-makers, \$3.57; upholsterers, \$4.76; female upholsterers, \$2.38; coopers, \$4.28; tailors, \$2.85; female tailors, \$1.42; ladies' cloak-makers, \$4.22; female cloak-makers, \$1.66; hatters, \$4.76; female hatters, \$2.38; shoemakers, \$2.85 and \$3.57; masons, \$3.99; carpenters, \$4.21; glaziers, \$4.28; painters, \$4.28; type-founders, \$4.28.

HOW THE WORKINGMAN LIVES IN BERLIN.

The following statements, showing the manner in which the workingmen of Berlin live, were made up by the consul-general from personal interviews. The statement covers, first, the family of a day laborer in a coal-yard; second, the family of a stone mason, and, third, the family of a bookbinder.

A LABORER'S STATEMENT.

How old are you? Forty-one years.

What is your business? Day laborer in a coal-yard.

What wages do you receive? About \$123 a year, but very uncertain.

Can you support your family upon such wages? My wife is compelled to do all sorts of work, washing, &c., and my eldest daughter, fifteen years old, assists.

Will you explain, in detail, the uses you make of your money?

Two rooms and a kitchen in the court-yard basement	\$77 11
Clothing	23 80
Food	51 40
Tax for city	3 57
Fuel	10 71
School-books	3 80
Doctor, medicine	7 14
Sundries	8 56

Total for the year..... 186 09

Saving is out of the question. We live mostly on potatoes we raise on a piece of land let by Berlin magistrates against a fee of \$2.14. Meat we eat only four times a week, buying half a pound for 11 cents.

A MASON'S STATEMENT.

Has a wife and three children living in a village outside of Berlin; 39 years old; works in Berlin for 95 cents per day; works from six in the morning until six in the evening; idle over four months per annum; can hardly support his family; has the use of a piece of land to grow potatoes; keeps a goat, and raises a hog for meat; own annual earnings would amount to about \$238.

His living expenses are:

Rent, his own sleeping place in Berlin	\$11 42
Rent, for family in village	12 85
Clothing	29 75
Food for self in Berlin (8 months)	102 72
Food for self and family at home	94 21
Fuel and light	7 14
Income-tax in Berlin	1 42
School-tax	71
Tobacco	9 28
Sundries	28 65
Aid society	2 85

Total per annum

301 00

In Berlin, eat same as other mechanics; at their village home, eat a little meat about three times a week; live mostly on potatoes of our own growth, with a little coffee or milk soup with rye bread in the morning, and bread or potatoes for supper. Can save nothing. What is saved in summer is spent in winter. If sickness comes the family have medicine and physician gratis through the workmen's aid association.

A BOOKBINDEE'S STATEMENT.

Bookbinder, with wife and three children; 33 years old; earns 89 cents a day; cannot support his family thereon; deficiency made up by letting a room. Total income per year about \$370. Expenses as follows:

Rent, 2 rooms and kitchen	\$92 82
Food and fuel	185 64
Clothing	38 00
Rent tax	5 70
Municipal income tax	1 90
Mechanics aid society	9 00
Tobacco	8 56
Newspapers	4 28
Beer, amusements, &c	25 00

Total

370 90

Unable to save anything.

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Newspapers	4 28
Beer, amusements, &c	25 00
 Total	 370 90

Unable to save anything.

FOOD PRICES IN BERLIN.

Wheat flour, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; cornmeal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents per pound; Carolina rice, 8 to 10 cents per pound; butter 30 to 38 cents per pound; beef 17 to 20 cents per pound; mutton, 17 to 20 cents per pound; pork, 16 to 20 cents per pound; ham, 25 to 30 cents per pound; lard, 18 cents per pound; veal, 22 to 25 cents per pound; wheat bread, 9 to 10 cents per pound; rye (black), 5 to 7 cents; sugar, 8 to 15 cents per pound; coffee, 27 to 40 cents per pound; teas, 70 to 130 cents per pound; coal per ton, \$3.50 to \$5.

COST OF LIVING.

Referring to the cost of living in Berlin, Consul-General Brewer says:

My own experience as a housekeeper convinces me that tea, coffee, sugar, and most of the necessaries of life, in the shape of food, are higher in Berlin than in New York. I know the question is often asked in the United States, "How can the laboring people in Germany live if they receive only such a small return for their labor?" My reply is simply, they do not live as well as the American laboring classes. They are also, as a rule, much more economical in their expenditures and in their manner of living, and every member of the family who can labor must do so in order to assist in caring for themselves and the general household. The laboring women here are accustomed to perform the hardest of manual labor, on the farm, in the shop, about the mines, &c., such labor as would only be performed by the strongest of men in the United States.

BREMEN.

Consul Wilson's report shows that in most respects the condition of the laboring classes in his district, which embraces the free state of Bremen, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the province of East Friesland, and a part of the province of Hanover, and contains over one million of inhabitants, is superior to that in perhaps any other portion of the German Empire, Alsace-Lorraine excepted.

Referring to wages in cities and country, the consul says that in general the rates paid in the former are greater than those paid in the latter, although the laborers in the country have many advantages not possessed by those in the cities, such as cottages rent free and gardens, and often pastureage for a cow or a sheep. Thus, although the city laborer gets the higher wages, the condition of the country laborer is the better of the two.

The following extract from Consul Wilson's report shows how the better class of mechanics live in Bremen:

A workman whose weekly earnings amount to \$5.20 will pay about \$45 a year for house rent. Outside of the city, in the surrounding villages, a mile or two from his work, the rent will be \$35 a year. His furniture is of the cheapest kind, tables and chairs often of his own make. He seldom eats a meal at home, except supper, as he goes to work at 6 a. m., has half an hour for breakfast at 8, and an hour for dinner at 1. His wife or child brings him dinner, which consists of soup, with potatoes or other vegetables, and a slice of bacon or meat. He stops work at 6, and has his supper, which con-

sists of rye bread, butter of the cheapest kind, cheese, and tea at home. On Sunday there is meat for the whole family. He has his Sunday suit, which costs him \$10, and which must last him four or five years. He belongs to a mutual benefit society, into which he pays about 25 cents a month, and out of which he draws, when sick, \$2.15 per week for a period not exceeding six months. His heirs are entitled to \$35 in case of death. The residence tax is 8 per cent. on the house, and the tax on earnings 8 per cent. on the income, which entitles the payer to full political rights.

The following extract from the consul's report concerning the habits of the working class shows that the working people of the Bremen district may be set down as retaining and possessing the best characteristics of the German laborer:

The habits of the working class in general may be said to be good. As a rule they are steady, sober, trustworthy, and saving, always eager to lay something by for age or sickness. In this the fathers are admirably assisted by the mothers, who preside at their homes or work in the fields with their husbands. The wife usually has charge of the cash-box, and endeavors to make her home as pleasant as possible for her husband and children.

In regard to the condition of the female laborers in his district, the consul says that the effect of the employment of women in factories, mills, stores, &c., upon the family circle is such that home life and home influence, such as exist in the United States, are almost unknown. Home, with this class, is merely a place to sleep. As before noted, the general condition of the laboring class of the Bremen district is far above the average of that prevailing in other parts of Germany, yet, with all this advantage, the workingman can only support his family by the most rigid economy on the part of every member thereof.

The following statement will show the average wages paid in Bremen, according to Consul Wilson's returns:

Average weekly wages paid in the general trades in Bremen per week of sixty hours.—Bricklayers, \$4.75; masons, \$5; tenders, \$3.65; plasterers, \$4.50; tenders, \$3.61; slaters, \$4.35; plumbers, \$4.57; assistants, \$3.20; carpenters, \$5; gas-fitters, \$4.11; bakers, \$3.55; blacksmiths, \$4.28; strikers, \$3.57; bookbinders, \$5.15; brick-makers, \$4.75; brewers, \$4.61; butchers, \$3.61; brass founders, \$4.28; cabinet-makers, \$3.30; confectioners, \$3.43; cigarmakers, \$4.19; coopers, \$4.28; cutters, \$3.91; distillers, \$2.86; draymen and teamsters, \$3.17; drivers of cabs, carriages, &c., \$2.46; drivers on street railways, \$3.10; dyers, \$3.53; hatters, \$4.35; horse-shoers, \$3; jewelers, \$4.67; millwrights, \$3.57; potters, \$4.28; printers, \$5; tailors, \$3.95.

Average weekly wages paid the glass workers in glass works in Oberkirchner, near Bremen, per week of sixty-five hours.—Blowers, \$5.41; shearers, \$6; mixers, \$3.57; carriers, \$1.43; laborers, \$2.14; basket makers, \$2.14.

Store and shop wages in retail stores, per year.—Salesmen, \$357; saleswomen, \$286; cutters, \$428; assistant cutters, \$238; cashiers, \$261; apprentices, \$30; book-keepers, \$238. Retail houses keep open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., allowing an hour for dinner and half an hour for supper.

Household wages in towns and cities, per year.—Head butler, \$357; assistant, \$150; coachman, first class, \$83; second class, \$60; first-class cook, \$357; second-class, \$160; stableman, \$59.50; stable-boy, \$23; house servant, \$35.70; female housekeeper, \$95.20; assistant, \$59.50; governess, \$83.30; chambermaid, \$59.50; wash-maid, \$23.80; servant girl, \$23.80.

Printing offices in Berlin, per week of sixty hours.—Foreman, \$8.50; compositor, \$5; pressman, \$5; proof-reader, \$5; engineers, \$6; wood engraver, \$6; stereotypewriter, \$6; press girl, \$2; apprentice, \$1; laborer, \$3.81.

DRESDEN.

Owing to the temporary absence of Consul Mason from his post, his report on the trade conditions of his district was received too late for any extended review herein. As the wages in Dresden, however, differ very little from those ruling in other portions of Saxony, the figures given under Leipsic and Annaberg may be taken as a fair estimate for Dresden.

There are some features in that portion of Consul Mason's report relating to female labor which may be of interest to American readers, as presenting a picture graphically illustrating one phase of life in Continental Europe.

WOMEN AND DOG TEAMS.

The consul says:

An important factor in the labor of Germany is not inquired of in the circular, viz, the labor of dogs. I have heard it estimated that women and dogs, harnessed together, do more hauling than the railroads and all other modes of conveyance of goods united. Hundreds of small wagons can be seen every day on all the roads leading to and from Dresden, each having a dog for the "near horse" harnessed, while the "off horse" is a woman, with her left hand grasping the wagon-tongue to give it direction, and the right hand passed through a loop in a rope which is attached to the axle, binding her shoulder; thus harnessed, woman and dog trudge along together, pulling miraculous loads in all sorts of weather.

The vitality and indomitable endurance of the German race are most forcibly illustrated by these women workers, who, adds Mr. Mason, "are the descendants of the matrons who bore the soldiers who fought under Arminius, and baffled, captured, and destroyed the Roman legions in the forests of Germany, and are themselves the mothers of the men who carried victory on their bayonets from the fields of Gravelotte, Metz, and Sedan."

DUSSELDORF.

Consul Wamer complains that he encountered much difficulty in securing the necessary statistics to complete his report, owing to the unwillingness of many of the manufacturers in his district to supply information in regard to wages paid, the condition of workingmen, &c. Nevertheless, enough of enlightened manufacturers and statisticians responded to enable him to complete a very valuable report.

From the consul's investigations it would seem that the working class of Dusseldorf have retained very much of the primitive simplicity of their forefathers. He reports that the working classes are content with the present wages; that work has increased somewhat during the last few years, and that although wages may not have increased proportionately, no one need be idle. Piecework seems to be the most satisfactory to the employer and employed, the latter, it is said, earning more thereby, being actuated to greater effort by increased pay for increased labor. The feeling between employer and workmen is reported as good, and strikes are consequently rare. It would seem that the Dusseldorf workingman places himself altogether in the hands of his employer, and usually submits to a reduction of wages without protest whenever the employer assures him of the necessity for such reduction in order to meet exigencies, local or foreign. It is said by the consul that in return for this the majority of Dusseldorf employers show a paternal regard for their artisans.

The wages paid to the general trade in Dusseldorf average, per week of 60 hours, about the same as those paid in Bremen. The average wages paid in the manufactories throughout the district is estimated at from 52 cents to 60 cents per day.

The manner of living which prevails among the workingmen of Dusseldorf can be appreciated from the following estimate of the yearly expenses of a first-class artisan with a family of four members:

"Rent, \$47.60; food and fuel, \$142.80; clothing, \$35.70; kranten casse (savings fund), \$3.57; taxes, \$4.28; incidental expenses, \$14.28; schools, \$4.76; total, \$251.56."

The working classes of Dusseldorf, says the consul, very seldom enjoy the luxury of meat in any abundance, their food consisting principally of bread, vegetables and coffee.

A computation of very great interest, made by Mr. Bueck, an economical writer and secretary of the Industrial Association for guarding the common interest of the industries of the Rhineland and Westphalia, is communicated by the consul. This statement shows the wages earned during the year 1883 by the workmen in 69 iron and steel works, 32 mines, 21 textile factories, 5 chemical works, 4 glass works, 3 sugar refineries, and 20 miscellaneous industries.

In the iron and steel works above mentioned there were 64,769 employés, of whom 3,496 were boys and 350 were women. The yearly earnings of these employés were as follows:

1,319 earned from	.....	\$142 80 to \$166 60
7,910 earned from	.....	166 60 190 40
4,041 earned from	.....	190 40 214 20
42,049 earned from	.....	214 20 238 00
5,265 earned from	.....	238 00 261 80
2,747 earned from	.....	261 80 285 60
1,438 earned upwards of	.....	285 60

If we take the 42,049 persons grouped in the above list as fair representatives of the average wages paid to the iron and steel workers of the districts of the Rhineland and Westphalia, it will be seen that they each earn from \$4.10 to \$4.60 per week.

Of the 122,000 persons reported by the same authority as working in the 85 other manufacturing industries already recited, only 12,677 are set down as earning from \$4.10 to \$4.60 per week, the others running all the way from \$1.40 to \$1; the general average being about \$2.40; women descending even below \$1 per week.

CREFELD.

Crefeld being the chief center of the textile industry of Germany, much of which is conducted in the homes of the artisans, on hand-looms, we are brought face to face with the contest of hand labor against the power-loom.

According to the consul's return there are about 66,000 persons employed in the textile industry of Crefeld, of whom 50,000 are weavers, a small proportion of whom reside in the town. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the fine silk, half-silk, velvet, and plush goods manufactured in the district is still made on hand-looms in the homes of the weavers. This is called "house industry," and its continued existence is threatened by the gradual introduction of power-looms, and, of course, factory centralization. Although the hand-weavers of Crefeld are only enabled to maintain existence by long hours and unremitting toil, they will fight for their "house industry" to the bitter end, the decrease of wages and its attendant poverty consequent upon the encroachment of the factory system making the fight all the more bitter.

Consul Potter's description of the weavers' home life, their cottages and their villages, pictures a condition of social life which is fast disappearing—a picture which, perhaps, can be found nowhere else in such primitive simplicity as in his district. Here we see German artisan life in all its rustic purity—the patient and intelligent husband, aided by the equally patient and industrious wife, inured to a life of toil, each household the center of its little branch of industry, and endowed with the virtues of home.

Whoever follows the consul into the villages of the Crefeld weavers and witnesses the poverty, only kept at bay by unremitting toil such as the indomitable German artisan will endure year in and year out, will be impressed with the belief that any change must be for the better, and that factory life, even with its associate tendencies, would be an improvement on the cottage industry.

It is impossible to give here more than one or two examples from the consul's report of how the Crefeld weavers live.

"An intelligent young silk weaver of Crefeld, twenty-nine years of age, who has worked at the trade since he was fourteen years of age, an expert in his business and consequently having a choice of work, informed the consul that by working from 13 to 15 hours per day at his loom he could earn \$3.37 per week. Very few weavers, he said, could earn this wage, 8 to 10 marks—about \$2—per week being the average wages earned by the weavers of Crefeld. Being a single man, he was able to get along on his wages.

"H—— W——, a weaver in St. Huberte, near Crefeld, thirty-nine years of age, has a wife and three children, and one assistant; a velvet weaver; three looms; one for himself, one for his wife, and one for his assistant. Looms set up in one room, 15 by 12. This is also the living-room, where they cook, take meals, and do the household work. The united earnings of husband and wife amount to \$3.80 per week; one-third of assistant's wages also goes to the family. This gives a total yearly income of \$226.81 for the husband, wife, and three children. Has worked at his trade 24 years. Works all the time, but can save nothing. Hours of labor, from 4 a. m. to 9 p. m. in summer; from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. in winter."

On a weekly wage rate of \$3.80 for five in family the food consists of bread and coffee, and sometimes butter, at 7 a. m.; coffee or beer, and

bread at 10 ; soup, vegetables, and sometimes bacon, at noon ; bread and coffee at 4 p. m., and potatoes only at 8 p. m. This may be said to be the daily diet, except in dull times, of the 50,000 Crefeld weavers and their families.

In regard to saving up for old age, this velvet weaver, a most intelligent man, said he could not save anything. "Old age!" exclaims the weaver ; "there is no use in bothering ourselves about it, for very few weavers reach old age."

The following is the summary of an interview with a laborer who works on the Government highway near Crefeld :

"Wages, \$8.68 per month, without supplies of any kind ; hours of labor, 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with half an hour for dinner. Self and wife, family having grown up and left him. Thinks his lot represents the lot of a large portion of the laboring class of Germany. Coffee and black bread for breakfast; vegetables and soup for dinner; buttermilk and potatoes for supper."

Special attention is invited to Mr. Potter's interviews, in detail, with the many representative workers in his district, from which the foregoing extracts are taken; also to that portion of his report which deals with the homes of the weavers, the coal and iron mines of Essen, the Prussian elementary school system, &c.

MAYENCE.

Consul Smith's report embraces a large amount of analytical statistics, and, under the circumstances detailed by him in his research for matter for its composition, bears ample testimony to his zeal and fidelity.

Mr. Smith, after full and earnest investigation, estimates the average weekly wages in Mayence as follows: Common day-laborers, \$2.50; mechanics and skilled workmen, \$4.25. The wages earned, adds the consul, according to American ideas, are exceedingly small, and barely suffice to keep the recipients on their feet.

HOUSE INDUSTRY IN HESSE.

The foregoing wages apply to the cities of his district; in the country very different conditions prevail.

In the mountainous portions of Hesse, says the consul, the people are employed in "house industry," in making articles at home, such as nails for shoes, and locks, diaper pins, hairpins, and other wire goods, fillet work, wooden ware, toys, &c. The whole family participates in the "house industry," whatever that may happen to be. Yet this united labor yields them a bare subsistence. Nailsmiths get from 10 to 12 cents per thousand nails turned out. Working from 5 in the morning to 8 at night, with his wife and children to assist him, a man can make 20 to 28 cents per day. Large needles are paid for at a higher rate; yet a man laboring 13 hours per day can hardly earn more than 28 cents. At fillet work a practiced woman, working 13 hours a day, can seldom earn more than 15 cents.

Sewing enameled pearls on lace is mostly done by girls, who receive, for each 100 pearls sewed on, 1 cent. Practiced hands, working 14 hours a day, can earn 15 cents sewing on these pearls.

A good workman will turn off in 14 hours 5 dozen wooden spoons, for which he is paid 4½ cents per dozen: 22½ cents for 14 hours' labor.

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Potters, \$5; laborers, \$2.10.

Porcelain workers.—Turners, \$5.35; painters, \$5.71; burners \$3.57; grinders, \$3.57; apprentices, \$1.42.

Foundries of articles of art.—Molders, \$3.57; workmen, \$2.61.

Engine works.—Mechanics, \$4.45; blacksmiths, \$4.76; joiners and molders, \$4.53; workmen, \$3.42.

Bookbinders.—Journeymen, \$4.04; girls, \$1.90; gilders, males, \$4.76; gilders, females, \$2.14; leather workers, \$4.28.

Sewing-machine factories.—Locksmiths, \$5.47; joiners, \$5.23; workmen, \$4.28; workwomen, \$3.33.

General trades.—Brass-founders, \$4.76; brass-turners, \$4.28; apprentices to brass-founders, 95 cents; laborers in brass foundries, \$3.35; coppersmiths, \$4.28; watchmakers, \$4.28; weavers, \$3.21; warpers, \$4.28; winders, females, \$1.78; ropemakers, \$3.57; tanneurs, \$4.64; harness-makers, \$3.57; upholsterers, \$4.76; female upholsterers, \$2.38; coopers, \$4.28; tailors, \$2.85; female tailors, \$1.42; ladies' cloak-makers, \$4.22; female cloak-makers, \$1.66; hatters, \$4.76; female batters, \$2.38; shoemakers, \$2.85 and \$3.57; masons, \$3.99; carpenters, \$4.21; glaziers, \$4.28; painters, \$4.28; type-founders, \$4.28.

HOW THE WORKINGMAN LIVES IN BERLIN.

The following statements, showing the manner in which the workingmen of Berlin live, were made up by the consul-general from personal interviews. The statement covers, first, the family of a day laborer in a coal-yard; second, the family of a stone mason, and, third, the family of a bookbinder.

A LABOREE'S STATEMENT.

How old are you? Forty-one years.

What is your business? Day laborer in a coal-yard.

What wages do you receive? About \$123 a year, but very uncertain.

Can you support your family upon such wages? My wife is compelled to do all sorts of work, washing, &c., and my eldest daughter, fifteen years old, assists.

riculturists and laborers are anything but prosperous, while in the Spessart district the people are very poorly off, living in uncomfortable and overcrowded houses.

In regard to the feeling between employers and employés, the consul reports his interviews with responsible and representative persons. Upon questioning a gentleman of position in a very large establishment on this point, he answered, "Just say that employers and employés are desperate enemies."

Another manufacturer said, "Employers and employés treat one another as beings of a different race or type, and the want of cordial feeling between employers and employés in Germany is the bane of all industry in the Empire."

Commenting upon this, Mr. Smith submits some reflections which are equally applicable to the question of the employer or the employed, whose true interests are identical, in the United States and Germany:

"The trouble in Germany as well as elsewhere is that men are not just to one another. The employer seems to look upon his employé as a piece of machinery, out of which as much as possible for as little as possible is to be got, while on the other hand the employé looks upon his employer as an oppressor and extorter, to whom as little as possible is to be rendered, instead of each cordially respecting the other and working for each other's welfare."

FEMALE LABOR IN HESSE-DARMSTADT.

The following statement, prepared by the consul, from official sources, shows the number of females who work for wages, and their several occupations, throughout Hesse-Darmstadt in 1882:

In agricultural pursuits	41,421
In forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	11
In mines, furnaces, and salt-pits	8
In quarrying, earthenware and glass works.....	96
In machine shops	36
In chemical establishments	210
In making charcoal, tar, pitch, &c.....	159
In textile industries	1,405
In paper and leather industries	1,387
In wood-carving and making articles of wood.....	312
In tobacco factories	2,473
In bakeries and confectioneries	135
In preparing foods and drinks	262
In making and cleaning clothes—seamstresses (6,820), washer-women, and ironers (2,574), &c.....	10,766
Bricklayers, carpenters, glaziers, roofers, &c	85
Photographers	11
Printers in stone, metal, and colors	104
Cutters and founders of wooden and metallic types.....	41
Trading in goods and products	3,135
Peddlers	500
Post and telegraph offices	9
Railroad employés	29
Messengers, porters, guides, &c	88
Undertakers	18
Upon ships	14
Drayage	29
Household servants not dwelling with their employers	1,552
In labor of a changeable character	1,530
In churches and other religious establishments	344
In libraries, art galleries, and as teachers	913
Sick nurses	1,069
Authors, writers, correspondents, &c.....	7
In musical and theatrical pursuits	1.0
Grand total	68,478

The total population of Hesse-Darmstadt is given as 936,340. The foregoing table is instructive as showing the many employments—considered unwomanly in the United States—engaged in by the women of Germany because of the labor conditions of that country.

The wages earned by female workers in the Mayence district run from 25 to 50 per cent. below male wages. Those employed at ordinary labor or in the factories earn usually from 25 cents to 50 cents per day, the average wages being about 30 cents per day. The hours of labor are the same for females as for males. The employment of women in factories has, in the opinion of Mr. Smith, a demoralizing effect upon their moral and physical character.

The laws governing the employment of working women in factories, foundries, and mills, and which, to a certain extent, prohibit their employment at very heavy and unwomanly labor, are highly praised by the consul.

SAXONY.

Mr. Du Bois, Consul in Leipsic, the "City of Books," furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the condition of labor in Saxony.

Although he reports considerable improvement in the workman's condition, with a slight increase in wages since 1878, the date of the last report on the "Condition of Labor in Europe," still this improved condition affords the laborer only the necessaries of life, and the wages of the workman in Germany must be supplemented by the earnings of the wife to make both ends meet.

Here are the weekly expenses of a tanner, a married man, who earned the rather high wages of \$4.04 per week. He is represented as being a hale and good-natured man, who looks on the sunny side of life: House rent, 88 cents; clothing, 70 cents; coffee, 15 cents; potatoes, 46 cents; cheese, 15 cents; butter and fat, 60 cents; beer, 35 cents; black-bread, 34 cents; meat, twice a week, 30 cents; fuel, 24; light, 8 cents; total, \$4.33; this being 29 cents more than he earned. He said that sometimes his wife earned something. When she failed to earn anything he had to strike out the meat, butter, &c., and rely upon black bread, fat, and potatoes. The quantities of meat, cheese, and coffee, at best, were scanty, not more than half a pound each of coffee and cheese per week, and about 2 pounds of meat.

Of female labor in Saxony, the consul says:

"Woman is poorly paid, poorly fed, and poorly housed. Her star is an unlucky one. Her fate ought to have been better; for she is good-natured, economical, industrious and willing. From 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening she works at the loom for the sum of \$1.68 per week of 66 hours, which is 28 cents per day. This necessarily means poor food, poor clothing, and a hopeless life of toil."

The employment of women in the factories and general industries, according to Mr. Du Bois's investigations, depresses the average price of labor; but, on the other hand, Saxony relies upon cheap female labor for its ability to compete with foreign nations in manufactures.

Another interesting report on the condition of labor in Saxony is that from Consul Bullock, of Annaberg. This officer also bears testimony to an improvement in the condition of the working classes in his

district since 1878, but notwithstanding this improvement, says "the difference between the conditions of the American and Saxon artisan remains so great that the latter would regard as an extravagant luxury what the former considers a necessity."

SILESIA.

An extended report, covering every phase of the labor question as set forth in the Department circular, comes from Mr. Dithmar, Consul in Breslau, for the province of Silesia, Southeast Prussia. Consul Dithmar reports that labor is generally paid less in Silesia than in any other portion of the German Empire, the average wages of unskilled labor for Silesia being estimated at \$1.48 per week, against \$2.19 for Prussia and \$2.40 for the Empire. Living is, however, cheaper in Silesia than in other portions of the Empire. In consequence of the low wages and lack of employment a large migration of artisans and female field-hands from Silesia to East Prussia, Poland, Hungary, &c., takes place every spring. The women work in the fields of Saxony during six or seven months in each year, receiving about 36 cents per day, and return to their homes at the commencement of winter with their saved earnings.

According to Mr. Dithmar's returns, agricultural laborers hired by the year are paid daily wages as follows: Male laborers, 10 to 18 cents; female laborers, 7½ to 12 cents. In addition thereto food is supplied to the value of \$18 to \$25 per annum. This would give a total income per annum, food and wages combined, counting every work day in the year, of from \$53.30 to \$78.34 for male laborers, and of \$45.43 to \$59.56 for female laborers. These field wages, remarks the consul, are 50 per cent. higher than they were fifty years ago.

Mr. Dithmar's investigations among the hand-loom weavers of his district shows a worse condition of affairs even than that which marks the "house-industry" of Crefeld. The home weaver, says the consul, who works steadily for at least eleven hours, assisted by one of his children as spooler, earns about \$1.43 per week. There are many households, however, where the money earnings do not average more than 45 cents per week the year round. "I was once able," said a weaver to the consul in the heart of the weaving district, "to earn 8 marks (\$1.90) a week, but now my earnings never exceed 72 cents per week."

The number of persons employed in furnaces, factories, and mines (coal mines not included) in Silesia is estimated at nearly 75,000 males and 36,000 females, more than one-fourth of the latter being married. These work, on an average, eleven hours per day in summer and ten in winter.

THURINGIA.

The district of Thuringia falls under the consulate at Sonneberg; situated in Central Germany, and embracing all the various industries by which labor obtains employment, it is perhaps second to no other district as illustrative of the habits, conditions, and remuneration of labor in Germany. Indeed, in so far as the statistics of this district are required for comparative purposes, it may be taken as the Empire in miniature.

In the general trades Mr. Mosher, the consul, reports that the wages per week of 66 hours in the city of Sonneberg and vicinity range from

\$3 to \$4, a few tradesmen, such as jewelers, lithographers, and masons averaging more than this maximum, and many others less, such as bakers, butchers, confectioners, coopers, tailors, tinsmiths, weavers, &c., who receive only from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week.

In the factories and mills of Thuringia more than one-half the operatives are females, and their wages average from one-third to one-half less than the wages of the male operatives. The hours of labor in the factories and mills are from 66 to 72 per week—the first in the cotton mills and the last in the woolen mills. In woolen mills the following wages are paid per week of 72 hours: Female wool-sorters, \$1.15; washers, \$2.28; carders, \$1.95; common hands, \$1.60; spinners, \$2.80; dressers, \$3.48; watchmen, \$1.60; day laborers, \$2.

In the cotton mills the following wages are paid per week of 66 hours: Pickers, \$2.08; oilers, \$2.30; grinders, \$2.50; roving hands, \$1.50; speeder girls, \$2.13; fliers, \$1.98; doffers, \$1.66; mule spinners, \$3.40; weavers, plain, \$2.34; weavers, fancy, \$2.84; fancy dyers, \$3.90; plain dyers, \$3; cloth-room hands, \$2.84; spoolers, \$2.23.

Foundry and machine shops, per week of 66 hours, the wages earned run from \$2.20 for laborers up to \$3.40 and \$3.75, the highest to casters and engineers.

Glass-works, per week of 60 hours, from \$1.80 to \$3.90. While there are several important glass-works in Thuringia, the greater portion of the work is done at home, nearly every family in certain districts having its blast-pipe and other appliances. The glass workers, although better paid than any other artisans, are very poor and live in the most frugal manner.

Iron and coal mines, per week of 60 hours: Miners, \$2.95; day laborers in mines, \$2.90; day laborers on surface, \$2.30. Miners on contract work earn \$3.10.

Printing offices, per week of 66 hours: Editors, \$6.71; publishers, \$4.28; proof-readers, \$5.23; compositors, \$3.96; job printers, \$3.98; apprentices, \$1.42.

Food prices, according to the consul, are about the same as they were in 1878.

Toy-making is the principal industry of Sonneberg; its toy trade was formerly widespread, but on account of the increase in the tariffs since 1879, of several countries, the trade is now almost restricted to England and to the United States. The loss in the toy trade with France, Austria, Italy and Sweden, for the foregoing reason, is estimated in Sonneberg at \$1,190,000 per annum.

Mr. Mosher describes the habits of the workingmen as plodding. They are honest and industrious and peaceably disposed, but not thrifty.

The feeling between employé and employer is one of "organized neutrality." In all cases of strikes in Thuringia the victory ultimately has been on the side of capital; hence intelligent and organized labor does not often resort to strikes as a remedy for real or fancied grievances.

The consul's report on co-operative societies, which play such an important part in Germany, is worthy of the closest perusal.

WURTEMBERG.

The Kingdom of Wurtemberg, writes Mr. Catlin, the consul, in his admirable report, with a population of 2,000,000, and an area about equal to that of the State of Massachusetts, may be classed as essentially a land

of agriculture. One-half its population is, directly or indirectly, dependent upon agriculture and kindred pursuits; nearly two-thirds of its area consists of farms, pasture lands, and vineyards, while it contains but four cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants each. With the exception of agricultural labor, therefore, the consideration of the question of capital and labor, in the sense contemplated by the circular, is practically confined to the cities and large towns of the Kingdom. The population of the cities of Wurtemberg, containing each above 20,000 inhabitants, numbers only 195,000, of which 117,000 are inhabitants of Stuttgart, the seat of the consulate for the whole Kingdom; the other chief cities being Ulm (33,000), Heilbronn (24,000), and Esslingen (20,500), the latter, 10 miles from Stuttgart, being largely engaged in the manufacture of locomotives, machinery and textiles.

The series of interviews with representative men, given by Mr. Catlin in the form of question and answer, are of considerable interest. Of these special reference may be made to the opinions of Karl Kloss, a joiner by trade, and a public speaker of ability on all questions concerning the labor question, and to the views of Herr Dietz, a member of Parliament, and the proprietor of a publishing and printing establishment in Stuttgart.

Information derived from the president of the board of police gives the number of females employed in the factories, shops, and as servants, &c., in Stuttgart as 12,724. The same authority gives the habits of the working classes as being, in general, orderly, but not as thrifty as they might be.

Much fault is found in Wurtemberg with the importation of Italian laborers whenever any large contract-work is to be executed. These laborers are "supplied" to any number by contract agents in Vienna, and they arrive on the ground with something like the mobility and precision of regular troops.

The employment of female labor in Wurtemberg, says Mr. Catlin, is more general in the agricultural districts than in the cities. In the former a large proportion of the women depend upon their labor for daily bread. Many of them work in the fields, doing men's work. Many others are employed in the small shops which abound in each village, and a number of young girls work daily for ten hours in factories of all kinds, perhaps 2 or 3 miles distant from their homes. In a population of 120,000 there are registered as earning their own living by labor 15,512 women, of whom 7,144 live as servants in families.

Among the many interviews with representative work-people given in Mr. Catlin's report, the following is selected as illustrative of female mill-life in Germany:

Q. Question. Where do you live, and what is your employment?—
A. Answer. I live in Esslingen, and am employed as a jenny-hand in Merkel & Wolf's woolen-yarn factory.

Q. Are you married or single?—A. I was married last February. I am thirty years old. I have been employed seven years where I now am.

Q. How many women and girls altogether are employed in your factory?—A. About 700, the majority of them unmarried.

Q. I suppose that many of the married ones have children; what do they do with the children while they are at work?—A. They leave the children either with elderly relations or with elderly people in the houses of friends. In the latter case they pay 10 to 15 marks a month (\$2.40 to \$3.60) for the child's full board.

Q. What are the daily working hours?—A. From 6 a. m. till 7 p. m., with twenty minutes rest in the morning, one hour at noon, and twenty minutes in the afternoon; that is, over eleven hours.

Q. If you work over that time do you get extra pay for it?—A. Certainly, as I am paid by the amount of work I do.

Q. Are all the hands paid in that way, or do some get a fixed price per day?—A. Some receive a fixed price, as, for instance, the wool-washers, pickers, and sorters, who are paid from 1.20 to 1.50 marks (28.6 cents to 35.7 cents) per day. The majority are paid, as I am, according to the amount of work done.

Q. About how much do you earn on an average per day the year round?—A. Sometimes I earn 2 marks (48 cents) a day, sometimes only 1.50 marks (36 cents). In the year round I earn an average of 1.70 marks (39 cents) daily.

Q. Are you often called on for extra work?—A. Very seldom. Formerly we were.

Q. Do most of the female operatives in your mill live in Esslingen?—A. No; some live so far away that they have to walk 1½ hours each way going to and returning from their work. They have to leave home at half past 4 in the morning, and do not reach home again until half past 8 at night. Women from the different villages come at noon with the dinners for the operatives from their respective localities.

Q. What do the younger unmarried female operatives do with their wages?—A. Those who have parents contribute it to their support; those who have not spend it for their own maintenance. They cannot save much unless they stint themselves in their food.

Q. Can these girls save anything for marriage?—A. Very little, and that only by hard denial.

Q. Did you save up anything before your marriage?—A. Yes; about 500 marks (\$125), but that was because I was forewoman, worked over hours, and underwent great denials.

Q. Are most of the girls industrious and saving?—A. Some are; some are not.

Q. Are the most of them good girls?—A. They vary, like all other people.

Q. Are they generally strong and healthy?—A. Yes, in general.

Q. Do the most of them marry sooner or later?—A. Yes, sooner or later, as soon as they are in circumstances to do so.

Q. Are wages higher or lower now than they were five years ago?—A. The fixed day-wages are about the same, but the rates of payment according to the amount of work done were 20 per cent. higher five years ago, while the cost of living remains about the same.

Q. What education had you had before you began to work in the mill?—A. I had poor parents; I went to the public school from the time I was seven years old until I was fourteen; then I was three years in service with a family in the country; then I went to Augsburg and worked for two years in a woolen mill; then two years in Geislingen in another mill; then one year in a mill near Cologne; then two years more near Winterthur, in Switzerland; and finally I came to Esslingen, where I now am.

Q. Suppose a fire broke out in your mill during the daytime, are there means of escape provided for all of you?—A. Yes; the new portion of the mill is one-storied, but the older portion of it has three floors, and there most of the operatives are. It is amply

provided with hose, ladders, and buckets, and there would be no danger whatever.

Q. Suppose you were to fall sick, and were unable to work for a fortnight, what would you have to depend upon?—A. We have a relief fund, to which all of the employees in the mill contribute 40 pfennigs (about 10 cents) each per month. Single operatives are sent to the hospital, and are cared for gratis, besides receiving on their discharge from the hospital 25 pfennigs (6 cents) per day for the period of their illness. Those who have parents or husbands are allowed to remain at home, and are paid 50 pfennigs (12 cents) per day.

Q. Do you keep house?—A. Yes; I and my husband hire a part of a second floor. We have two rooms and a part of the kitchen, for which we pay 60 marks (\$14.28) a year. We breakfast together at half past 5 on coffee and bread. When my husband is able to work, we get our dinner at a house near where we live, and pay 35 pfennigs (about 8 cents) apiece for it. We get soup, boiled meat, and some vegetables. We take our evening meal about 7.30 or 8 o'clock. I prepare it myself; a cup of coffee, perhaps a little beer and bread, and a sausage or so. We earn together about 100 marks (\$23.80) per month, and with economy we manage to get along on that.

Q. Do you think that most of the female operatives are contented?—A. Yes; they do not complain of their lot, because they are accustomed to it.

REVIEW OF THE LABOR CONDITIONS OF GERMANY.

According to a computation made by Mr. Vogeler, consul-general in Frankfort-on-the-Main, based on official returns, the number of working people, male and female, in the German Empire is estimated at 10,500,000 in round numbers, of which 2,500,000 are engaged in domestic service. It should be remembered as a modification of this relatively large number of persons engaged in labor in Germany that the number of those dependent upon the employed is not relatively so great as in other countries, from the fact that in Germany everybody who can work, young and old, works either for self-support or to contribute to the support of the family.

In the foregoing estimate the consul-general embraces all persons engaged in (1) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; (2) mechanical industries, building, and mining; (3) commerce and traffic; (4) domestic service; (5) military service, in schools, and religious teaching, in hospitals and benevolent institutions, and in the civil service. The total population of the Empire is estimated at 46,000,000.

These figures bear strong attestation to the fact that the Germans are a labor people in the strictest sense of the term, that they are inadequately remunerated, and lead a frugal life.

FEMALE LABOR IN GERMANY.

From the portions of the several reports devoted to female labor in Germany the following extract from the report of Mr. Mosher, consul in Sonneberg, is selected as a fair illustration of the workingwoman's condition throughout Germany:

American readers will hardly understand how it can be that the severest part of existence in this whole region falls to the lot of

woman. But such is the fact. She is the servant and the burden-bearer.

Her sex is liberally represented in most of the manual-labor occupations of the district, even to mining and foundry work, but far less liberally in any branch of clerical or professional life.

In a portion of this consulate, containing a population of 100,369 males and 106,042 females, I find by the latest official statistics that for each woman who supports herself in civil and church service and the so-called professions there are five and a fraction who support themselves by trade and commerce, nine and a fraction by housework, twenty-four and a fraction by mining, foundry and building work, and sixty-three and a fraction by agriculture, cattle-raising, forestry and fishing.

I find, moreover, by the same statistics, 169 women making their living in the same district by working in quarries, 372 by various branches of glass-blowing, 71 by making knives, 1 by making mathematical instruments, 1 by making musical instruments, 1 as a chemist, 44 by making explosives, 1,907 as paper-makers, 15 as tanners, 54 as book-binders and box-makers, 2 as coopers, 355 as turners, 753 by sewing, 3 as notaries' clerks, 76 as teachers of all kinds and grades, including those engaged in libraries and as musicians, 67 as authors and writers of all kinds, including copyists and correspondents, and 16,109 who make their living by "agriculture, cattle-raising, forestry, hunting, and fishing."

But this includes only those described as self-supporting in the branches mentioned. The whole number of women and children (girls) employed in agricultural pursuits is 39,218; the corresponding number of males is 32,714.

Thus it is seen that the chief pursuits of women in this district are not of a gentle or refining character. They perform by far the greater part of all the outdoor manual service. The planting and the sowing, including the preparation of the soil therefor, is done by them. I have seen many a woman in the last few weeks holding the plow drawn by a pair of cows, and still more of them carrying manure into the fields in baskets strapped to their backs. They also do much of the haying, including the mowing and the pitching; likewise the harvesting, after which they thrash much of the grain with the old-fashioned hand-flail.

They accompany the coal carts through the city and put the coal in the cellars while the male driver sits upon his seat. They carry on nearly all the dairy business, and draw the milk into town in a hand-cart—a woman and a dog usually constituting the team. * * *

In a half day's walk through the country recently I counted 130 women hoeing in the fields, and only 5 men.

"What pay do you receive for this labor?" I asked. "From 50 to 70 pfennigs [12 to 17 cents] a day," she answered, "with schnapps at 9, potatoes and coffee at noon, and black bread and beer at 4." "How long is your day's work?" "From 6 to 6; but we often work till 9 or 10 at 10 pfennigs an hour for extra time"—and she then went to rearrange the bottle of goat's milk for her baby, which had awakened from its nap in the grass at the edge of the field.

Many of the younger women are employed in the doll and toy factories, at about 15 cents a day, or else in doing piecework of the same kind in their own rooms, at which they earn, perhaps, 20 per cent. more weekly, but it involves more hours of labor.

As to their moral and physical condition, they are both hardy and phlegmatic; in other words, they are physically strong, and do not seem to be so much exposed to temptation as women of a more nervous temperament are.

The general effects of such a life as I have described are not favorable to the development of the best domestic qualities. The housekeeping of the laboring classes is of the most primitive sort. The cooking is wretched. There is but little display of family affection, but the home feeling is very strong.

Educationally the women are not, as a rule, equal to the men; but, except in the case of the technical schools, to which they are not admitted, they enjoy equal educational privileges.

The wages of women average about one-half those of men.

At the present time there are about 6,000 more women than men in the Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, with a population of 207,075, and in the whole consular district, with a population of 1,216,815, there is a surplus of 30,609 women. Emigration accounts largely for this difference, since the men can more easily collect the means for a change of location than the women can.

To give a comprehensive view of the condition of labor throughout the Empire the statistics given are herewith recapitulated by consulates, showing the wages paid and the manner of living, with a column showing the average wages for the Empire.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Statement showing the average weekly wages paid in the several consular districts of Germany.

• With board and lodging.

• Lodging.

witch board.

Are paid by the trip and hour.

Wages paid in a brick-yard near Berlin.

[Work from April 1 to December 1. Wages per week of 60 hours.]

Description.	Wages.	Description.	Wages.
Foreman	\$5 63	Outbringer	\$2 58
Fireman	3 30	Setter	2 50
First molder	2 65	Locomotive fireman	2 82
Second molder	2 18	Boy	1 60
Outside man	2 20	Panmaker	3 02
Inbringer	2 50	Panmiller	2 15

HOW GERMAN ARTISANS LIVE.

The following extracts from consular interviews with working people are fair examples of how the German artisans live and bring up families on their very meager wages.

A STRASBURG PLASTERER.

Has a wife and five children ; works 11 hours, and earns 83 cents per day ; wife, as a laundress, assisted by the oldest daughter, earns 28 cents per day ; can save nothing whatever ; has for breakfast rolls and coffee ; for dinner, soup, vegetables, and potatoes ; has meat three times per week.

The consul reports that the manner in which this Strasburg plasterer lives applies equally well to masons, stonemasons, bricklayers, carpenters, and the other general trades in Alsace.

BARMEN WORKINGMEN.

The working classes in this district subsist on a comparatively meager and scant diet ; live in small and badly ventilated tenement houses, and their clothing is coarse and of an inferior quality. Breakfast: Very poor coffee, potatoes, and black bread. Dinner: Beans or peas, cooked in fat, or potato and flour cakes, or potatoes and fat, and onion sauce ; sometimes of barley soup and fish, or common sausages. Supper: Coffee and bread and butter, or goose fat. On Sundays the bill of fare is usually better than on week-days.

A FOREMAN COOPER IN BREMEN.

A foreman cooper, wife, and two children ; steady work at \$6.41 per week ; average wages of journeymen cooperers, 83 cents per day ; works from 6 to 6 in summer, with intermissions for meals ; earns \$312.49 per annum, out of which he lives and saves \$21.66 per year. Breakfast: Rye and white bread, butter, and coffee. Dinner: Meat, vegetables, and potatoes. Supper: Bread, butter, tea, and cheese.

HOW A BRICKLAYER'S FAMILY LIVES IN HAMBURG.*

Question. How old are you ?—Answer. Thirty-two years.

Q. What is your business ?—A. I am a bricklayer.

Q. Have you a family ?—A. I have a wife and two children ; the oldest is four and the youngest two years old.

* From a valuable report by Consul Baily, which was received too late to be further availed of in this letter.

Q. What wages do you receive per day?—A. On an average I receive 4 marks 10 pfennigs (95 cents) per day.

Q. How many hours per day are you required to work for such wages?—A. Ten hours per day.

Q. How much time are you allowed for your meals?—A. Half an hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and half an hour for vespers in the afternoon. The time allowed for meals is not included in the ten hours' work.

Q. Can you support a family upon such wages?—A. O, yes. My wife frequently earns from 3 to 4 marks per week by washing and scouring for other people. The children are then sent to the "Warteschule," a kind of "kindergarten" for poor people, where the children are taken care of during the day free of expense. It is a charitable institute, of which there are a good many in Hamburg.

Q. What do the united earnings of yourself and wife amount to in a year?—A. With general good health we earn about 1,462 marks (\$347.95) per year.

Q. Will you explain in detail the uses you make of this money?—
A. Yes; I pay per annum—

For rent of two rooms and kitchen in third story (200 marks) ..	\$47 60
For clothing for self and family (200 marks) ..	47 60
For food and fuel (803 marks) ..	191 11
For taxes (15 marks) ..	3 57
For hospital dues (20 marks) ..	4 76
Leaving for doctor's bills, medicine, incidentals, and savings (224 marks) ..	53 31
Per annum (1,462 marks) ..	347 95

Q. Of what kind of food do your daily meals consist?—A. For breakfast, bread, coffee, and a little bacon; for dinner, meat and potatoes; at four o'clock, coffee and bread; and for supper, bread, bacon, and sometimes fried potatoes and tea or beer.

Q. Are you able to save any portion of your earnings for days of sickness or old age?—A. At present I manage to save about 100 marks (\$23.80) per year; whether I will be able to save so much, or anything at all, when my family becomes larger or my children grow older, I do not know. In case of sickness (of myself) I receive 1 mark 50 pfennigs (36 cents) per day from the mechanics' hospital fund.

HOW A WORKINGMAN LIVES IN SILESIA.

A workingman's family of four or five persons, according to official estimates, lives on the following amount of provisions for a month in Silesia: Rye flour, 78 pounds; wheat flour, 52 pounds; beef, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; pork, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; bacon, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; butter, 3 pounds; potatoes, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; milk, 10 quarts; total value of monthly consumption of food, \$8.29.

HOUSE-LABOR.

In one of the leading cities in Germany (the name of which is withheld, by request of the consul, out of respect for the two tradesmen from whom he received the information) a shoemaker and his three journeymen were found at work in one corner of the kitchen, while the wife was doing the washing in another corner, while the daughter was cooking the dinner of sausage and potatoes at the stove. A carpenter had his work-bench in the family living-room;

the wife was filing a saw at the same bench where the husband was planing, and in the afternoon the consul saw her sawing wood in the door-yard. These cases, the consul says, represent the average home-life and manners of the working people of his district.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Average wages paid per week of 66 to 78 hours in cotton mills in Alsace-Lorraine.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
COTTON-WEAVERS.			
Overseer.....	\$6 48	Engraver.....	\$6 90
Foreman.....	5 94	Printer on rollers.....	4 68
Dresser, man.....	5 88	Color-mixer.....	4 68
Reeler, woman.....	8 80	Printer on wood.....	4 08
Warper, woman.....	3 51	Printer's assistant.....	2 54
Weaver:		Apprentice.....	2 00
Man.....	8 09		
Woman.....	2 76		
Bobbin-winder, child.....	1 12	WOOLEN-MILL.	
COTTON-SPINNING.			
Foreman.....	6 60	Wool and cloth dyer, overseer.....	8 50
Overseer.....	6 40	Second hand.....	8 50
Tender of steam-engine.....	6 25	Overlooker.....	8 80
Packer of spindles.....	5 40	Common hand.....	2 34
Fireman.....	4 95	Wool-carder.....	8 60
Watchman.....	4 95	Second hand.....	4 00
Greaser.....	4 70	Spinning overseer.....	7 20
Conductor of self-acting looms.....	4 50	Spinner.....	4 60
Sharpener of cards.....	4 45	Weaving overseer.....	4 76
Beater.....	4 43	Second hand.....	3 80
Carder.....	3 90	Weaver.....	4 50
Tender of spindle frames.....	3 89	Shearer.....	3 80
Driver.....	3 30	Dresser.....	3 90
Cleaner of cards.....	3 80	WOOL.	
Laborer.....	2 65	Engineer.....	5 30
Shipper.....	2 58	Fireman.....	4 10
Tier.....	2 46	Laborer.....	3 00
Draw-frame tender, girl.....	2 37	Wool-sorting overseer, woman.....	4 60
Comber, girl.....	2 34	Sorter, woman.....	2 80
Tender of beaters.....	2 00	Wool-picker, woman.....	3 10
Beater, woman.....	1 98	Tender, child.....	2 00
Tender of cords.....	1 95	Mule-fixer, child.....	2 00
Bobbin-winder, child.....		Reeler.....	1 90

Average wages per week of 66 to 72 hours in spinning and weaving mill in Lower Silesia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Hacklers.....			
Foreman carder.....	\$2 28	Finishers' assistants.....	\$1 79
Spinners.....	2 52	Warpers.....	2 26
Reelers (females).....	2 52	Dyers.....	2 38
Foremen weavers.....	1 43	Finishers.....	2 20
Weavers.....	3 45	Manglers.....	2 48
Spinners (females).....	1 55	Dyers' assistants.....	2 03
Laborers.....	1 43	Firemen.....	2 50
Reelers.....	1 31	Cleaners.....	2 26

Average wages paid per week of 66 hours in factory and mill work in Barmen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Weavers of braids.....			
Weavers of laces.....	\$4 75	Apprentices.....	\$1 96
Weavers of trimmings.....	4 64	Dyers of black cotton yarn.....	3 28
Weavers of fancy articles.....	4 75	Dyers of colored cotton yarn.....	4 64
Luster yarn makers.....	4 62	Dyers of silk goods.....	5 00
Dyers of Turkey red and piece yarn.....	4 17	Apprentices.....	1 57
Bleachers of cotton yarn (72 hours).....	4 50	Foremen.....	7 50-8 60
	5 71		

FACTORY AND MILL LIFE IN GERMANY.

To the foregoing tables showing the wages paid in the cotton and woolen mills in Alsace-Lorraine (where the wages in this regard rule the highest in Germany), Breslau and Barmen, should be added the wage-rate prevailing in the district of Orefeld. Owing to the fact, however, that the industry in this district is carried on in the houses of the operatives, no extended list of occupations can be made, one representative artisan standing for all, as far as comparative purposes are concerned.

FACTORY AND MILL LIFE IN BARMEN.

The mode of living of a large percentage of the working people of Barmen and vicinity is rather irregular and unsettled on account of the frequent stoppages and interruptions. They are comparatively regardless of their future, and not disposed to save any of their earnings. The male laborers consume an unusual amount of their wages in beer, brandy and tobacco. The constant increase of drinking-saloons and dancing-halls has an evil influence on labor.

It should, however, be remarked that whenever the workingmen are regularly employed the old German characteristics—patience, faithfulness and industry—resume their sway.

FACTORY AND MILL LIFE IN SILESIA.

Nearly all large factories, iron mills, &c., have connected with them institutions for the improvement of the condition of their work people, among which may be mentioned invalid funds and savings banks, hospitals, Sunday schools, libraries, cheap and comfortable dwellings, co-operative stores, loan associations, co-operative kitchens, and free medical attendance. The employers generally have a paternal regard for the moral and material welfare of their work people.

FACTORY AND MILL LIFE IN SAXONY.

The majority of employers concern themselves but little about the moral or physical well-being of their employés. There are, however, employers in Saxony who spend a fair percentage of their net earnings in ameliorating the condition of their work people by building well-ventilated tenement houses, which are rented so as to realize 3½ per cent. on the outlay. In these exceptional cases there is an air of content, cleanliness and prosperity about the homes of the workers.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Average wages paid per week of 72 hours in iron-works in Upper Silesia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Forgemen and first puddlers.....	\$5 40	Shearmen, smiths, and firemen.....	\$3 06
Welders and hammermen.....	4 50	Unskilled workmen and minors.....	2 46
Puddlers, shearers, and engine tenders.....	3 78	Laborers.....	1 02

Average wages paid in machine-shops and iron-works in Barmen, per week of 63 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Machinists.....	\$5 00	Model makers.....	\$5 00
Locksmiths.....	4 17	Strikers.....	3 57
Blacksmiths.....	4 17	Mechanics.....	6 07
Turners.....	4 28	Foremen.....	7 14
Planers.....	3 81	Clerks.....	9 28
Drillers.....	3 45	Drawers.....	7 14
Other machine laborers.....	3 45	Porters.....	8 21

Average wages paid per week of 60 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in Bremen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Master foreman.....	\$8 33	Blacksmiths.....	\$4 28
Engineers.....	4 28	Turners.....	4 28
Molders.....	4 28	Apprentices.....	1 75
Foreman boiler-makers.....	6 66	Laborers.....	8 33
Strikers.....	4 28		

Iron-works in Brake, Oldenburg.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Master foreman.....	\$8 00	Forge foreman's assistant.....	\$4 00
Draughtsman.....	5 00	Journeyman.....	3 75
Draughtsman's assistant.....	4 25	Apprentice.....	1 50
Engineer.....	5 00	Boiler-makers.....	5 75
Strikers.....	4 25	Formers.....	6 00
Forge foreman.....	4 50		

Average wages per week of 66 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in Thuringia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Foundries:		Machine-shops—Cont'd:	
Casters.....	\$3 40	Machine builders.....	8 00
Molders.....	3 00	Hosiery-loom builders.....	3 80
Laborers.....	2 25	Joiners.....	2 85
Machine-shops:		Engineers.....	2 70
Turners and locksmiths.....	3 27	Firemen.....	3 20
Boilermasters.....	3 15	Laborers.....	2 20
Blacksmiths.....	3 00	Apprentices.....	1 98
Welders.....	2 96		

IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN RHINELAND AND WESTPHALIA.

The 69 iron and steel works of the above districts employ 64,769 workmen. The average wages paid in these works are as follows, per week, working hours not given:

Number of employés.	Average rate of wages per week.
1,819.....	\$2 75 to \$3 20
7,910.....	3 20
4,041.....	3 66
42,049.....	4 12
6,365.....	4 54
2,747.....	4 54
1,488.....	5 03
	5 50*

* And upwards.

A fair average for the employés in the first four classifications, viz, 55,319 workmen, would give each an earning of about \$4.13 per week, which may be taken as the general wages in the iron and steel works in those important districts.

WAGES IN THE KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN.

In his great establishment at Essen, Mr. Krupp, who employs in his machine-shops and manufacturing departments about 10,000 men, reports that the average wages paid per day to his mechanics was 81 cents in 1878, and 84 cents in 1883. But the cost of living has increased to such an extent that no gain in favor of the workman can be recorded.

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS.

Average wages paid per week of 65 hours to glass-workers in Oberkirchen, near Berlin.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Blowers	\$5 41	Carriers	1 43
Shearers	6 00	Laborers	2 14
Mixers	3 57	Basket makers	2 14

Average annual wages paid glass-workers in Silesia.

[Hours of labor 66 to 72 per week.]

Description of employment.	Annual wages.	Description of employment.	Annual wages.
Plate-glass makers	\$357	Pattern makers	\$155
Hollow-glass makers	286	Pot makers	219
Bottle makers	286	Pot tenders	108
Glass grinders	357	Clay workers and packers	96
Melters	275	Other assistants	86
Glassmakers' assistants	167	Women and girls	48
Apprentices	52		

Average wages per week of 60 hours paid to glass-workers in Stuttgart district.

IN ZUFFENHAUSEN.		IN BUHLEBACK.	
Glassmakers	\$5 36	Glassmakers	\$7 14
Cutters	4 05	Laborers	2 86
Laborers	2 98		

Average wages per week of 60 hours to glass and porcelain workers in Lauterbach, Steinach, Hüttenbach, and vicinity.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
GLASS-WORKERS.			
Grinders:		Modelers	\$8 00
Males	\$3 90	Decorators	6 00
Females	1 80	Formers and turners:	
Tubes for thermometers	4 20	Males	4 55
Marbles:		Females	2 50
Per 1,000, plain	2 39	Firemen	4 00
Per 1,000, figured	4 60	Packers	3 25
Bead makers	2 50	Laborers	2 00
Toy makers	3 40		
Eye makers:			
For dolls and animals	3 00		
For human beings	7 96		

Average wages per week to glassmakers in Berlin.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Blowers	\$5 41	Carriers	\$1 43
Shearers	6 00	Laborers	2 14
Mixers	3 57	Basket makers	2 14

Average wages per week to glassmakers in Bremen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Plate-glass makers	\$6 10	Pattern makers	3 10
Hollow-glass makers	5 70	Pot makers	4 40
Bottle makers	5 70	Pot tenders	2 20
Grinders	7 20	Clay workers and packers	1 92
Melters	5 50	Other assistants	1 72
Glassmakers' assistants	8 30	Women and girls	96
Apprentices	\$1 00		

Average wages paid per week to porcelain workers in Breslau.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Head painters and foremen	\$6 43	Glaziers (females)	\$1 31
Painters and turners	4 16	Women workers	1 20
Seggar-turners and decorators	3 15	Minors	1 05
Kilnhouse workers	2 28		

V.—MINES AND MINING.

Average wages paid per week of 66 to 72 hours in and in connection with mines in Silesia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
COAL MINES.*			
Mine laborers	\$2 07	Miners	\$2 40
Outside laborers	2 10	Laborers in mines	1 98
Women	1 10	Laborers assistants	1 82
Minors .....	.98	Outside laborers	1 92
IRON MINES.†			
Miners	2 50	Women	1 66
Engineers and smiths	2 88	Overlookers	2 79
Masons and carpenters	2 88	Minors	1 06
Laborers	1 84		
Women and minors .....	.97		

* Number of persons employed in and about these coal mines, 49,393, of which 8,270 are women, and 327 boys.

† Number of persons employed in and about these iron mines, 4,614, of which 1,025 are females.

‡ Number of persons employed in and about these lead and zinc mines, 9,879, of which 2,305 are women, and 520 are boys and girls.

Average wages paid per month in mines and mining in the Barmen district.

Colliers:		Carpenters†.....	\$19 20
Under-ground*.....	\$30 35	Locksmiths†.....	18 92
Smelt works*.....	30 35	Blacksmiths†.....	18 92
Hewer:		Tinsmiths†.....	19 20
First class*.....	24 99	Coal overseers†.....	32 13
Second class*.....	19 64	Coal overseers, assistants;.....	19 64
Fillers*.....	16 07	Wagoners†.....	28 90
Day laborers†.....	13 57	Women (in lead and silver mines).....	9 64
Boys*.....	7 62	Bookkeepers*.....	42 85
Gas and water fitters*.....	19 21	Clerks*.....	32 13
Foremen*.....	25 71		

* Eight hours per day.

† Twelve hours per day.

‡ Ten hours per day.

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Average wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Germany.

Description of employment.	Bremen.	Breslau.	Kehl.
Telegraph operators.....	\$5 50		
Engineers.....	7 70	\$6 00	\$8 25
Guards.....	5 00		4 61
Conductors.....	4 40	5 70	5 72
Station masters.....	10 00		
Brakemen.....		3 60	4 40
Climbers.....	8 50	2 40	
Freight and baggage master.....		5 20	
Firemen.....		5 20	5 26
Porters.....	4 28		4 81
Switchmen.....		4 30	4 81
Signal and linemen.....		4 30	
Car shunters.....		2 52	
Track laborers.....	8 30	2 62	3 46

Average wages paid per annum to railway employés in Barmen.

Description of employment.	Hours of labor per day.	Annual earnings.	Description of employment.	Hours of labor per day.	Annual earnings.
Station inspectors*.....	12	\$642 00	Engine drivers.....	12	\$499 80
Station inspectors' assistants*.....	12	416 00	Stokers†.....	12	232 05
Track inspectors*.....	12	428 50	Conductors†.....	12	196 35
Track inspectors' assistants*.....	12	285 60	Brakemen†.....	12	178 50
Cashiers.....	12	535 50	Baggage masters†.....	12	261 80
Telegraph operators.....	12	293 45	Gang masters.....	12	237 90
Telegraph operators' assistant.....	12	196 35	Car recorders.....	12	160 15
Clerks.....	12	196 35	Switchmen.....	12	226 10
Superintendents of transportation.....	9	642 50	Track watchmen.....	12	160 65
Superintendents of transportation assistants.....	9	416 50	Porters.....	12	196 35
Clerks.....	9	321 00	Shunters.....	12	160 65
Weighmasters.....	10	303 45	Station laborers.....	12	160 65
Train leaders†.....	12	303 45	Coal heavers.....	12	160 66
			Night watchmen.....	12	160 65
			Car cleaners.....	12	160 65

* Rent, fuel, and light free.

† In addition to their regular wages, train leaders and engine drivers receive at the end of each month $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per German mile made; conductors and baggage masters 2 cents, and stokers and brakemen $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Average weekly wages paid in railroad shops in Barmen.*

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
Foremen.....	\$7 00	Gas and water fitters.....	\$8 50
Machinists.....	3 50	Clerks.....	4 99
Locksmiths.....	3 30	Tenders.....	2 74
Turners.....	3 50	Tenders' overseers.....	3 50
Cabinet makers.....	3 55	Planers.....	2 69
Carpenters.....	3 50	Painters.....	3 50
Wheelwrights.....	3 50	Varnishers.....	3 50
Blacksmiths.....	3 55	Hanmer drivers.....	4 04
Strikers.....	3 00	Stokers (66 hours).....	3 93
Carvers and gilders.....	3 74	Engravers.....	4 05
Drillers.....	3 50	Riveters.....	3 20
Tinsmiths.....	3 50	Mechanicians.....	4 05
Saddlers and upholsterers.....	3 50	Machine-workers.....	3 21
Tailors.....	3 22	Grinders.....	3 29
Coppersmiths.....	3 29	Steam-crane drivers.....	4 25

* Foremen employed 60 hours; other employés 63 hours.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building in Germany.

Description of employment.	Bremen.	Stettin.
Iron-ship building:		
Shipwrights.....	\$5 40	\$4 55
Joiners.....	4 28	3 86
Foremen.....	6 90	.....
Iron finishers.....	5 95	8 97
Turners.....	6 66	3 45
Planers.....	6 66	3 45
Riveters.....	6 66	3 70
Blacksmiths.....	6 66	4 44
Strikers.....	4 28	.....
Brass-fitters.....	5 40	3 97
Tinsmiths.....	4 28	.....
Caukers.....	2 85	3 45
Painters.....	3 85	3 10
Pattern-makers.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	.....	2 92
Riggers.....	.....	4 21
Tool-makers.....	.....	3 85
Wooden-ship building:		
Shipwrights.....	5 40	4 87
Foremen.....	18 80	.....
Carpenters.....	4 28	4 87
Painters.....	8 57	3 25
Joiners.....	4 28	4 02
Mast and spar makers.....	6 90	.....
Plumbers.....	8 57	.....
Blacksmiths.....	4 28	3 92
Riggers.....	5 40	4 21
Sawyers.....	5 40	4 02
Saw-mill machine men.....	5 40	3 44
Laborers.....	3 57	2 78
Repairing docks:		
Fitters.....	4 56	.....
First riveters.....	5 40	.....
Second riveters.....	4 56	.....
Upholder.....	3 92	.....
Boys.....	2 04	.....
Ship-smiths.....	4 56	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	5 40	.....
Painters.....	4 20	.....
Engineers.....	4 74	.....
Sawyers.....	5 40	.....
Sail-makers.....	4 98	.....
Riggers.....	4 98	.....
Laborers.....	4 20	.....

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Germany.

WAGES PAID PER MONTH IN BREMEN.

Ocean steamships:		Ocean sailing ships—Continued:	
Captains	\$40 00	Boatmen	\$16 66
First officers	29 75	Stewards	10 00
Second officers	19 00	Sailmakers	14 75
Third officers	15 50	Seamen	11 90
Carpenters	19 00	Coast steamers:	
Cooks	19 00	Captains	29 75
Seamen	11 30	Mates	23 80
Chief engineers	52 50	Seamen	11 87
Second engineers	35 75	Engineers	30 23
Third engineers	35 75	Firemen	12 75
Assistant engineers	17 00	River steamers:	
Firemen	12 50	Captains	17 85
Ocean sailing ships:		Carpenters	12 85
Captains	29 75	Deck-hands	10 71
Mates	26 18	Engineers	16 40
Second mates	16 40	Firemen	13 85
Carpenters	20 15		
Cooks	20 00		

SEAMEN'S MONTHLY WAGES IN STETTIN.

Description of vessel.	Mates.	Sailors.
Sailing vessels	\$21 42	\$11 42
Steamships	26 18	10 00
River steamers	19 63	14 87
River sailing craft		9 04
Coasting vessels, sail	15 47	18 56
Coasting vessels, steam	19 63	18 56

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month in banks, stores, wholesale or retail, &c., to males and females, in Germany.

Description of employment.	Straßburg.	Bremen.	Stuttgart.	Barmen.	Sonneberg.	Stettin.	
BANKS.							
Cashiers	\$34 40						
Accountants	58 30						
Secretaries	42 45						
Clerks	29 50						
DRY GOODS STORES.							
(From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.)							
Cashiers, men	49 00						
Bookkeepers, men	38 90		\$47 70	85 40	\$35 70	\$37 50	\$30 00
Overseers, women	54 30		29 75				
Cashiers, women	33 08	\$21 75					
Bookkeepers, women	30 20	19 75					
Salemen	27 75	29 80	29 75	26 80	10 10		
Salewomen	22 25	23 80	23 80	15 90	7 50		
Apprentices		2 50					
Salewomen, with board			3 50				
Porters, janitors, &c.			17 85	15 90		14 28	7 13
FANCY STORES.							
Salemen					22 90		
Salewomen	21 80				11 70		
Girl apprentices	7 25						

* These are probably with board included, although not so designated in the consul's report.

Millinery and dressmaking wages per week in a first-class Breslau establishment.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Directress	\$11 00	Machine-sewers	\$2 84
Saleswomen	4 60	Seamstresses	1 25
Apprentices	1 40	Porters and messengers	2 96

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Germany.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
SILESIA.*			
General servants	\$2 14 to \$3 66	Gardeners†	97 85
Cooks	3 57 to 4 42	Cooks, male†	29 80
Nurse girls	1 43 to 2 14	Cooks, female, in hotels	6 00
General servants in small towns and villages	1 43 to 2 14	Cooks, female, in families	8 00
STETTIN.			
Cooks, females	3 57	Housekeepers	6 00
Kitchen servants	1 78	Chambermaids	3 57
Housemaids	2 20	Nursemaids	6 00
Nursemaids	1 49	Waitermaids	6 00
Housekeepers	4 46	Housemaids	2 80
Waiters	5 36	Waiters	11 78
Footmen	7 17	Waitresses	2 96
SONNEBERG.			
Housekeepers	4 13	Head butler	36 90
Cooks	2 50	Head butler, second	12 50
General servants	1 67	Coachmen, first	6 90
Coachmen and gardeners (without board)	8 00	Coachmen, second	5 00
BARMEN.			
Cooks, male	19 33	Cook, first	26 90
Cooks, female	7 03	Cook, second	13 86
Chambermaids	4 16	Stableman	4 96
Housekeepers	5 96	Stableboy	1 90
General female servants	3 27	Servant	2 96
Coachmen	7 14	Gardener	18 88
Gardeners	8 26	Gardener, assistant	5 87
Landresses	5 35	Housekeeper, female	7 98
Porters	6 28	Cook, female	4 96
Ironing women	5 42	Governess	6 94
STUTTGART.			
Men servants†	12 90	Chambermaid	4 96
Coachment	9 00	Washmaid	1 96
ALSACE-LORRAINE.			
Servant girls	8 96	Servant girls	8 96
Nursemaids	5 45	Nursemaids	5 45
Chambermaids	3 59	Chambermaids	3 59
Cooks	8 00	Cooks	8 00
Landresses;	0 42	Landresses;	0 42
Ironers;	0 38	Ironers;	0 38
Manglers;	0 42	Manglers;	0 42

* The custom is almost universal in Silesia of giving house servants at New Year gifts in presents or money equal to at least one quarter's wages. The same custom is observed toward the saleswomen in many of the retail stores.

† These must be without board, although not so designated in the consul's report.

‡ Without board per day.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Germany.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.		
ALSACE-LORRAINE.					
Farm laborers ¹ per year	\$67 30	Shepherds ¹ per year	\$89 85		
Servant girls ¹ do	30 00	Gardeners ¹ do	76 16		
Labors ¹ per day	40	Coachmen ¹ do	76 16		
Labors (during harvest) ² do	50	Cooks, female ¹ do	46 42		
Labors (during harvest) ² do	80	Chambermaids ¹ do	32 18		
SAXONY.					
Male laborers ¹ per year	44 26	Servant girls ¹ do	24 99		
Female laborers ¹ do	22 34	Farm hands, male ¹ do	49 98		
Male laborers:		Farm hands, female ¹ do	29 75		
In summer per day	40	Day laborers ¹ do	60 81		
In winter do	28	Carpenters ¹ do	76 16		
Female laborers:		Blacksmiths ¹ do	76 16		
In summer do	20	THURINGIA.			
In winter do	12	Housekeepers ⁶ per year	37 00		
GRAND DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.					
First stableman ³ per year	100 00	Cooks ⁸ do	25 00		
Second stableman ³ do	50 00	Servants ⁹ do	14 00		
Stableboy ³ do	17 70	Labors, male (summer) ⁹ per day	20		
First female servant ³ do	35 40	Labors, female (summer) ⁹ do	14		
First dairymaid ³ do	35 40	CREVELD DISTRICT.			
Second dairymaid ³ do	18 75	First laborer ¹⁰ per week	1 66		
Second female servant ³ do	12 00	Second laborer ¹⁰ do	1 19		
Plowman ⁴ per day	65	Third laborer ¹⁰ do	95		
Labors ⁵ per year	31 25	First stableman ¹⁰ do	1 66		
Labors ⁵ do	54 75	Second stableman ¹⁰ do	1 38		
Labors ⁵ per day	50	Third stableman ¹⁰ do	95		
Harvesters ³ do	80	Housekeeper ¹⁰ do	1 55		
Harvesters ³ do	55	Herdier (in charge of cattle ¹⁰) do	1 90		
STUTTGART DISTRICT.					
Stable hands ² per year	57 12	First maid servant ¹⁰ do	95		
Day laborers, male ² per week	1 90	Maid of all work ¹⁰ do	1 19		
Day laborers, females ² do	1 43	Transient laborer, male ¹¹ do	3 14		
Dairymen ² do	1 90	female ¹¹ do	2 32		
Dairymaids ² per year	80 94	male ¹² do	4 48		
female ¹² do		female ¹² do	3 32		
SILESIA.					
Male laborers ¹ per week		Male laborers ¹ per week	1 45		
Female laborers ¹ do		Female laborers ¹ do	1 07		

¹ With board and lodging.² With board.³ Without board.⁴ With food.⁵ With food, and rent free.⁶ With food, without rent free.⁷ Without board and lodging.⁸ With food and lodging.⁹ With two meals.¹⁰ Per week of 84 hours in winter and 87 hours in summer, with board and lodging.¹¹ Board without lodging.¹² Without board or lodging.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE BERLIN DISTRICT.

The number of persons employed in agricultural labor in the consular district of Berlin is estimated at 450,000, and it can be safely said that fully one-half if not two-thirds thereof are women. The able-bodied men, when not in the army, generally seek more remunerative employment than agricultural labor. The common farm-laborers receive from 20 to 35 cents per day.

SILESIAN FARM-LABOREES.

Every spring, from the middle of March to the beginning of May, large numbers of women and girls, recognizable by their field-labor costumes,

pass daily through the streets of Breslau on their way to Saxony, where they obtain employment in the sugar-beet fields. At the end of six or seven months, when the last beet has been dug and housed, they return to their homes with their earnings, most of which they have saved, their food, when not furnished by their employers, costing very little. They earn during their absence on an average 35 cents per day. They get, in addition to their pay, passage in fourth-class cars, their tramp through Breslau being only from one station to another. From the neighborhood of Wartenberg, Middle Silesia, 1,200 female field workers have this year gone to Saxony. An Upper Silesian newspaper, in view of this yearly increasing migration, urges Silesian land-owners to give their work-people better pay, and to see that they are better fed with nutritious food, instead of the present meager fare, "which in most cases is supplemented with diluted alcohol." "The 10 to 12 cents per day that our field-women get," continues the editor, "is all that their work is worth, and a change for the better cannot be expected until the employer offers better wages and better treatment."

AGRICULTURAL DAY LABORERS OF SAXONY.

The day laborers are not bound by contract. Either master or laborer can terminate the employment at any time. The day laborers mostly live in villages, and are often owners of the houses they inhabit, and sometimes possess small pieces of land. In such cases they are called cottagers, and are generally thrifty and intelligent. The wives and children till the small pieces of land, while the husbands work for large landed proprietors in the neighborhood. These male laborers earn 40 cents per day in summer and 28 cents in winter. Female day laborers earn 20 cents per day in summer and 12 cents in winter. The agricultural emigrants to the United States are mostly of this class.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN WURTEMBERG.

There are no large farms in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg; the owner of each piece of land tills it in person. Farm hands are practically unknown. The land-owner and his wife plow, sow and gather side by side in the field, or together trim their vines and garner their grapes, content if the close of the harvest finds their land unmortgaged and themselves in health and out of debt. The question of wages, so far as such a population goes, is simply a question of the crops.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE DANTZIC DISTRICT.

Farm servants (cottagers) are engaged by the half year or year; they have a cottage with a room-closet and fire-hearth, besides a piece of land for potatoes and other vegetables. They receive 9½ cents per day in winter and 10½ cents in summer. The cottager has to provide for a laborer during harvest time, and his wife is obliged to work during a part of the afternoon. His children may assist, for which extra pay is given. The day laborer he employs receives 10½ cents per day and food; he sleeps in the stable or barn.

XIV.—TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the week of sixty hours to the trades and laborers in the printing office of the German Empire.

Description of employment	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Bookbinders.....	\$5 30	Day laborers.....	\$3 59
Type-founders.....	6 85	Day laborers, minors.....	1 71
Setters.....	6 75	Women.....	2 35
Copper-plate printers.....	6 28	Photographers.....	7 59
Joiners.....	5 71	Engravers.....	6 87
Lithographers.....	6 02	Apprentices.....	2 57

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Germany.

Description of employment.	Stuttgart.	Bremen.	Sonneberg.	Stettin.	Dantsic.	Crefeld.	Breslau.	Average for Germany.
Editors.....			\$6 71					\$6 71
Foremen.....	\$12 30	\$8 50				\$8 84		9 77
Compositors.....	7 14	5 00	8 96	\$5 47	\$3 50	4 64	\$5 72	5 60
Proof-readers.....	7 14	5 00	5 23	6 55	4 75	6 78		5 91
Press foremen.....	7 14	5 00		5 59	2 75	3 94	5 72	5 02
Male and female hands.....	2 58	2 00						2 29
Porters.....	4 62	3 81		8 57		8 00		8 75
Firemen.....	4 62					8 00		8 81
Engineers.....		6 00				6 78		6 89
Wood-engravers.....		6 00					8 51	4 76
Stereotypers.....		6 00						6 00

ENGLAND.

In the character of its manufactures and in the temper of its laborers, England approaches nearer to the United States than perhaps any other country, and its labor conditions, therefore, come into more direct competition with ours, than those of any other country, although Germany and France, in these regards, press closely in the wake of England.

The diffusiveness of the British reports necessarily entailed more difficulties in the matter of reducing them to a comprehensive illustration of representative features than was the case with the German reports, but it is believed that the following review presents a faithful picture of the principal phases and conditions of labor in England.

Consul-General Merritt, in his valuable report, gives the following from the census of 1881 as the occupations of the people of England:

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional class.....	450,955	196,120	647,075
Domestic class.....	258,508	1,545,202	1,803,810
Commercial class.....	960,661	19,467	980,128
Agricultural class.....	1,318,344	64,840	1,283,184
Industrial class.....	4,795,178	1,578,169	6,373,347
Indefinite and non-productive.....	4,856,256	9,930,619	14,786,875
Totals.....	12,639,902	13,834,537	26,974,439

The following subdivision of the industrial classes of England is of interest:

Statement showing the number of persons working and dealing in the following articles:

Books, prints, and maps.....	105,042
Machines and implements.....	267,976
Houses, furniture, and decorations.....	786,660
Carriages and harness.....	87,174
Ships and boats.....	54,080
Chemicals and compounds.....	43,015
Tobacco and pipes.....	22,175
Board and lodging.....	115,656
Spirituous drinks.....	65,062
Food.....	448,664
Textile fabrics (1,453,648):	
Wool and worsted.....	233,256
Silk.....	63,577
Cotton and flax.....	584,470
Unspecified.....	170,345
Dress.....	981,105
Animal substances.....	68,202
Vegetable substances.....	166,745
Mineral substances (1,277,592):	
Miners.....	441,272
Stone, clay, and road making.....	193,083
Earthen and glass ware.....	74,407
Iron and steel.....	361,343
General and unspecified commodities.....	816,243
Refuse matters.....	14,339

Before proceeding to a review of the reports by consulates, it should be stated that, except where otherwise noted, the wages are based on full time, and that the net earnings, even under the most favorable conditions, run at least 20 per cent. below the figures given, so that, as Consul-General Merritt remarks, the official figures give more flattering returns than the reality. Again, there are trades which from their nature can only be pursued at certain seasons of the year; but as conditions like these prevail in almost every country, the results are more or less applicable to all. The only condition, therefore, which must be specially borne in mind is that the wage rates are based on *full* not *real* time; and, as the British workman prefers to run on short time, say four days per week, and preserve his daily pay-rate, rather than run on full time and submit to a small pay reduction, this phase of English labor is worth considering.

BIRMINGHAM.

Consul King reports that living is slightly cheaper and wages slightly higher in Birmingham than in 1878, when the last report on the labor conditions of his district was forwarded to the Department. The general result, however, shows an average decrease in wages throughout England since 1878. Notwithstanding these seemingly favorable conditions, the consul says that the number of unemployed is greater now than then, and the actual distress which exists is almost alarming in its extent. The labor unions keep up the wages, but they cannot find work for the constantly increasing number of idle hands.

Speaking of local distress, he refers to the hand-made nail region, where acute suffering exists. Many workmen are idle, while those who are employed can earn but little. This once prosperous trade is now

superseded by machinery, and the consul sees no escape for the people of the district but by aided emigration. All evidence is favorable to the moral and physical character of these people. They are sober, industrious and intelligent. The women are specially representative of the very highest order of English workingwomen.

The working people of Birmingham and vicinity are regarded by the consul as thrifty. Crimes arising from drunkenness show a very satisfactory decrease, which is attributed principally to the spread of education and the establishment of reading-rooms and coffee-houses for the people. With the exception of the nail-making districts, where strikes appear to be chronic, arbitration is generally resorted to in disputes between workmen and employers. On the whole, the feeling between the employers and the employed is more kindly than of old, and this is mainly brought about by the interest which the former have recently taken in the social welfare of their workmen.

The employés are generally paid weekly in sterling money, and are free to purchase their necessary supplies wherever they choose.

The general condition of the working people of Birmingham who are steadily employed is rated by the consul as good. Great attention is being given to the construction of artisans' dwellings, and the portion of the report treating thereof is highly interesting.

The interviews with representative workingmen, as given by Mr. King, show at once the wages earned and the manner of living.

A BRUSHMAKER.

Is 45 years old; has a wife and four children, the eldest 21 and the youngest 12; a good workman, having steady employment; can earn from \$7.20 to \$8.40 per week of 60 hours; could not support his family without the aid of his wife; his children also work; the total income from all their labor—husband, wife, and children—is estimated at \$583 per annum. Outlay per year: Rent of house, three rooms, \$44.22; clothing for family, \$97.20; food, \$328.53; school-tax for one child, \$3.15; trades-union, \$20.40; doctor's bill, \$24.30; total, \$517.80. Breakfast, bread and tea and butter or bread and bacon; dinner, fish or meat, vegetables and beer, tea, bread and butter; supper, bread and cheese and beer. Saves no money; falls back on his club or trades-union in emergencies.

A FEMALE TACKMAKER.

A woman making tacks at St. Quintain said: "I get paid by the thousand; the card price is 17 cents per thousand, but I am glad to take the work at 14½ cents, it is so hard to get. I work four days per week and make \$1.16. My husband is a gardener at the college hard by, and earns 17 shillings per week, but works very long hours; our total income is \$275.89 per year. Mostly all the forges in St. Quintain are closed, and women nailmakers go to Birmingham to do scrubbing or other work, walking 4 miles to and 4 from the work. Has a brother a nailmaker; himself and his wife both work at the trade, and earn about 14 shillings per week, or \$171.88 per annum; after paying rent and fuel for the forge they have \$2.43 per week for food and fuel; their food consists of what they call bread and butter, but I call it 'bread and scrape,' with a bit of bacon at times; they hardly ever see fresh meat; I do not think the children get enough to eat. I never knew so much suffering among the people, many of them are starving."

The foregoing illustrations may be said to represent the best and worst conditions of labor in Birmingham so far as living is concerned.

Mr. King bears high testimony to the public spirit of the people of Birmingham in all matters affecting the protection and well-being of the working classes. Were it not for this admirable feeling much more suffering could be recorded.

Practically, the consul says, all the workingmen have votes and are a power in politics.

In regard to emigration and its causes, the following illustration by the consul not only applies to Birmingham but in a large degree to all England :

I once knew a sawmaker who emigrated to the United States, and after twelve years returned to England. In another year they were about re-emigrating to the United States, and the man came to me for advice. In reply to my question as to the cause of his return to England he said, "Well, my wife thought there was no place like England until she returned, but now she does not like it. She finds the old ways and old friends are not so good as she expected them to be. The food is not so varied or so plentiful, and she wants to go back to the United States. As for myself, I always liked Indiana better than England. I get higher wages there. To be sure clothing and rent are cheaper in England, and food almost the same, only we do not have so much in England. In the United States we have much more varied food and more luxuries, and after twelve years I owned the house in which I lived. Here in England I could not have saved a penny."

BRADFORD.

The tabulated statements in the consul's report are very full and explicit, but he simply refers to the habits of the working people in a general manner, and gives no illustrations as to the manner in which they live, their moral and physical conditions, and the relations existing between employers and employés, female labor, and its effect on the physical and moral conditions of the operatives and their children, &c.

There is scarcely a mart in the world where the products of the Bradford looms do not fill a leading place; the exports to the United States alone amount to over \$10,000,000 per annum, and come into direct competition with the product of our mills.

In regard to labor in Bradford, the consul says that a perusal of official statements leads him to report the condition of the working classes as highly prosperous, the wages received by the average family being more than sufficient for its wants and necessary recreation.

Were thrifty and economical habits as inherent in the English character as in the French and German, adds the consul, sufficient money might easily be saved by the working classes to tide them safely over periodical trade depressions, which under existing conditions weigh so heavily upon them.

Consul Grinnell transmits two very interesting communications from Bradford manufacturers on the changes which have taken place in the labor conditions of the district since 1878. While these communications lean somewhat toward the side of the employers as against the recent labor legislation and usages, they are written honestly, evince a

generous spirit, and contain much valuable information. An extract from one of these communications shows in a graphic manner the independent spirit of the workingmen of Bradford:

"Politically," writes this employer, "Jack is as good as his master, and while I am pretty sure that none of my workingmen, being Radicals, would vote on my side, being a Conservative, on the other hand, I am equally certain that if I had a Conservative voter in my employment he would vote against me if I were a Liberal, and I should consider him worthless if he didn't."

The wages paid to the general trades of Bradford will be found in the *résumé* for England.

BRISTOL.

Consul Lathrop, in his admirable report, says that no material change has taken place in the labor conditions of Bristol during the last ten years. There have been no strikes, no panics, no crises, no great difficulties, though of late there have been stagnation and slack work. It can be said, however, adds the consul, that compared with ten years ago the laborer of to-day knows more, has more, and drinks less.

It does not appear, however, that their wages have increased during that time. Their having more is due to the fact that the wages of to-day, owing to the cheapness of food imported from the United States, can purchase more and more varied supplies than ten years ago.

In addition to better food supplies, the proposal to give the working classes of Bristol a share in the general profits of the industries in which they are employed is now widely agitated. The plan which, according to Consul Lathrop, seems to be well matured, is, in addition to regular wage rates, to give at the end of each business year to the employés a percentage of the profits realized. While thus sharing in the profits they are to be exempt from any share in the losses. This system, which has been in successful operation in many large industries in France, as well as in the cotton-manufacturing district of Oldham, will, it is hoped, create a bond of unity and mutual benefit between the employés and employers which will add vigor and power to British industrial commerce. Mr. Lathrop, however, fears that the temper and improvidence of the British workman will not permit this system to become a success in England.

The apprenticeship system of England occupies a large place in Mr. Lathrop's report. It seems quite inexplicable to Americans, who are not shackled by traditions or "ancient usage," and it shows the influence of habit upon even so advanced and practical a people as the English, that a girl must pay a premium of about \$200 to a shopkeeper for the privilege of learning to be a saleswoman in a dry-goods shop, the girl receiving no wages for the first two or three years of her apprenticeship. And yet this is a universal rule for men and women in shop-life in the United Kingdom. The demand for these places is such that a leading employer of Bristol assured the consul that he could run both his wholesale and retail shops with such apprentices altogether, who would each pay him \$200 for the privilege of working five years.

FACTORY LABOR IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

Consul Lathrop selects Trowbridge, a factory town of 12,000 inhabitants in his district, as a place which shows factory life in England in its most favorable light. It is entirely a manufacturing town, in the middle of a fertile, agricultural country. It has given many operatives to American mills, and in all its labor conditions may be considered representative of the best phases of English factory life.

The average wages of the men in the Trowbridge woolen factories are estimated at \$5.44 per week. The average wages paid to 418 women in one leading factory are given as \$2.66 per week, and in another at \$3.02 per week. These wages, adds the consul, would not support life unaided; but, generally, these women are the wives or daughters of the male operatives; neither could the male wages alone sustain the average English families, and so the children in their turn contribute to the general fund by also working in the factories. Boys and girls, when employed, earn from \$2.25 to \$2.40 per week. Thus, to enable a Trowbridge family to live, every member—husband, wife, and children—works in the mills. It will, therefore, be seen that the conditions which surround labor in this representative factory town are not much different from the conditions which prevail in similar towns in France and Germany. "Notwithstanding the favorable agricultural conditions which surround Trowbridge," adds the consul, "giving the working-people cheap and wholesome food products, aided by flourishing co-operative stores, the combined earnings of the family are barely sufficient for its support." The operatives are steady and law-abiding, and drunkenness is rare.

In reporting thirteen interviews with Trowbridge operatives, purposely selected for their steadiness and trustworthiness, representing the best element of factory life, Consul Lathrop says that only two were able to save anything. One of these has a weekly income, earned by himself and three children, of \$8.03 per week, the other a weekly income, earned by himself and wife, of \$7.29. Without the labor of the wife the family resources are insufficient, and when the husband and wife both work, the home suffers and the children are neglected.

Consul Lathrop concludes his report with the following comparisons between labor in his district and in the United States:

1. No class of laborer is as intelligent as the corresponding class in the United States.
2. In consequence of this the laborer here is not so valuable to his employer as in the United States. He is less receptive and retentive of ideas, requires more oversight and direction, and accomplishes less in a day.
3. His wages are less than in the United States.
4. There is not a corresponding cheapness in the price of commodities. Rent is cheaper, but if the laborer spends less here in other directions it is because he does without or buys inferior articles, and not because the general necessities of life are cheaper here than in the United States.
5. The employment of women is more general than in the United States. There is some female member contributing towards the support of almost every laborer's family.
6. The laboring classes are not so self-respecting or respected here as in the United States.

CORNWALL.

Owing to the absence of factories, mills and other large industrial interests, the labor conditions of Cornwall do not so directly concern or interest the statistician or general reader as those of the great manufacturing centers of England, and the report from the consul at Falmouth is proportionally meager in interesting details.

The habits of the working classes are good, owing to the spread of temperance principles, but very few can save anything out of their low wages. Women are largely employed as field laborers in Cornwall, about two adult females being engaged on each farm.

The average wages of females is given as being 30 cents per day of nine to ten hours in industrial employment.

The moral and physical condition of female laborers throughout Cornwall is considered to be improving.

The journey men millers in Falmouth earn \$4.86 per week; the wages in other mills could not be ascertained.

The wages in foundries, machine shops, and iron works run from \$4.07 to \$6.13 per week.

The wages earned by miners in Cornwall, per week of 54 hours, is given as follows: Underground men, \$4.70; shaft-men, \$6.05; ore dressers, \$4.05.

Agricultural wages.—Household servants, \$25.54 per year, with board and lodging; agricultural laborers, without board and lodging, but generally with a plat of ground, \$3.52 per week.

Printing offices.—Printers, compositors, pressmen and proof-readers, \$5.04 per week of 54 hours.

LEEDS.

It is intimated by Consul Dockery that the wages in many branches of trade are somewhat lower in Leeds than in districts where industries of like character are predominant, for the reason that the variety of industries here permits all the able members of a family to find employment. The rates of wages given by the consul, however, do not apparently confirm these intimations.

Agricultural wages in Yorkshire are estimated as follows: Laborers, without board and lodging, \$3.75 per week; hired men from \$75 to \$92 per year, with board and lodging; herdsmen, \$4.20 per week, with a cottage; servant girls, \$70 per year with board and lodging; scullery maids, \$45 per year, with board and lodging; women field-laborers, 28 cents per day, without board or lodging.

In the general trades the wages are paid by the hour, running from 15 cents per hour to bricklayers, up to 19 cents per hour to plumbers, or per week of 54 hours. the average working hours of the trades in England, from \$8.10 to bricklayers up to \$10.26 to plumbers.

Wages in worsted mills, per week of 56 hours.—Sorters, \$5.82; fettlers, \$5.82; wooliers, \$5.82; girl combers, \$2.88; girl drawers, \$2.88; primers (girls and boys), \$1.24; dressers, \$5.82. Weaving: tuners, \$10; assistants, \$5.82; knollers, \$2.88; perchers, \$2.88; carriers, \$5.04.

Wages in foundries and machine-shops, per week of 54 hours.—Model-makers and smiths, \$7.40; joiners, \$6.72; strikers, \$4.56; fitters, \$6.96; turners, \$5.94; molders, \$7.56; laborers, \$4.40; brass-fitters, \$4.80; foundry engine-men, \$5.04; blast-furnace men, \$6.72; core-makers, \$6.96; fettlers, \$4.80; painters, \$7.20; apprentices, \$2.10.

Wages in glass-works.—Consul Dockery gives the following statistics concerning the wages earned in a glass-bottle factory in Leeds, the informant stating that they were the highest wages paid in all England:

In glass-works in Leeds labor is divided into "shifts," six hours per shift, as to time, and into chairs as to division of labor. The "chair" consists of only four persons, viz, bottle-maker, blower, apprentice, and boy. The average earnings per chair per week are given as follows: Bottle-maker, \$11; blower, \$9.60; apprentice, \$1.20; boy, \$1.20. In the United States, so the consul was informed, ten boys are in each chair under the bottle-maker and blower, or twelve persons to the chair, and his informant also said that the output per chair is twice as much as in England and of superior quality. Men packers get \$5.80 per week; laborers, \$4.50; female employés, \$1.92; furnace-men, \$6.58; mold-makers, \$6.04—all per week.

The following statement, given to Mr. Dockery by a first-class iron refiner, will give a general idea of the manner in which this class of artisans lives:

An iron refiner, forty-nine years old, has a wife and four children, the eldest a boy of eighteen, the youngest a girl of eight; earns \$8 per week; his eldest son earns \$1.68, and his eldest daughter \$1.02 per week, making a total earning of \$10.70 per week; the boy is an apprentice at the file trade, and the girl runs a machine in a clothing house. Food.—Breakfast: Bread and coffee or tea. Dinner: Potatoes and meat or bacon. Supper: Same as breakfast. Occasionally the children go without supper. Only manages "to keep body and soul together."

Miners' wages.—The following average rates of wages paid per day of 9 hours in and about the coal and ironstone mines of South and West Yorkshire will prove interesting to American miners: Coal miners, \$1.18; trammers and fillers, \$1.08; ordinary trammers, 54 cents; bye-workmen, 96 cents; off hands, 96 cents; jiggers, 60 cents; hangers-on, 96 cents; fire-triers, \$1.20; deputies, \$1.32. Top hands: Joiners, 96 cents; bankmen and screeners, 96 cents; boys, 36 cents; engine tenders, \$1.26; off hands, 84 cents.

Mr. Dockery considers the condition of labor in Leeds as having improved during the last six years, and that this improvement is wholly due to the education of the working people, as the rates of wages and prices of food have shown no appreciable change during that time.

LIVERPOOL.

Great improvements have taken place in the drinking habits of the working classes of Liverpool, which gave that city the name of "the black spot on the Mersey," although, as might be expected from the bad example of dissolute seamen, intemperance is too often attendant upon labor in all large sea-port cities. In regard to the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the working-peoples' homes in Liverpool, Consul Packard reports that the municipal government, availing itself of powers conferred by recent legislation, seeks to remedy the evils complained of in this regard by the destruction of unwholesome dwellings,

without making provision elsewhere for their occupants before their shelter is pulled down.

The improvement in the habits of the working classes has resulted in a better feeling between employer and employé, as is forcibly illustrated in the long immunity from strikes which Liverpool has enjoyed. Arbitration and common sense have taken the place of violence and passion, to the great benefit of both capital and labor.

Due allowance being made for that large improvident and intemperate class which inhabits all great sea-ports, the working-people of Liverpool are, as a general rule, industrious and thrifty, and rapidly acquiring all necessary education.

Dock labor.—According to the consul's returns, this important division of labor is remunerated as follows: Laborers, \$1.22 per day; porters, \$1.09 per day; weighers, \$1.22 per day; stevedores, \$1.70 per day; coal heavers, 2½ cents per ton each man, and \$1.22 each man additional for a night's work.

LONDON.

The cost of food in London is about the same as in Liverpool, the imports of food products from the United States having greatly reduced the living expenses of the working classes, while enabling them to purchase greater variety than was within the reach of the workers of fifteen and twenty years ago, especially in the matter of animal food. With bread at 3 cents a pound, tea and sugar lower than ever before, and with a downward tendency in nearly every other commodity, the condition of the London workman, says the consul-general, "ought not to be uncomfortable had he the prudence of the Scotch or continental workman."

A large majority of the London workmen, according to Consul-General Merritt's report, can be ranked as skillful artisans, and steady and industrious citizens. This is as much as can be said for any class of workmen in Europe. They work slow, adds the consul-general, far slower than American artisans, but rather from custom than laziness. It is what the consul-general calls the national working pace. As every country has its national working pace, as well defined as any other characteristic, this London slowness is only noteworthy as permitting a comparison which is favorable to the United States.

In regard to the ability of the London working classes to save, the consul-general admits that the range of wages is such that only those who practice the greatest prudence and self-denial have a chance of ending the year with money in hand.

In London, miseries of working life are so directly brought before the public eye as to produce the impression that there is more suffering, improvidence, and intemperance among the working classes in large cities than in towns and rural districts. Making due allowance for the human wrecks which drift into London, it may be questioned whether there is more suffering among the working people of London than among an equal number of laborers in any other portion of England.

That portion of the consul-general's report which deals with labor unions in London is interesting. Arbitration has to a large degree, fortunately, taken the place of strikes in the settlement of labor differences, the evil effect of former strikes in London being remembered by both the workingmen and employers with anything but gratification.

The effect of co-operative stores in London has been to compel the

general retailers to reduce the prices of the necessities of life, and the present competitive warfare tends to benefit the condition of the laboring classes by cheapening their supplies.

Great interest in the furnishing of cheap and healthful homes to the working classes is being manifested by capitalists in London. As an example, the consul-general refers to a district near Paddington, where the system of cottage tenements is in successful operation. In this district are about 3,000 houses, containing a population of 15,000. The buildings are of brick, two stories high, the whole having a neat and tasteful appearance. These cottages rent for from \$2 to \$2.50 per week. Churches, schools and stores, in connection with this artisan city, fill out the general design and supply every want.

HOW LONDON MECHANICS LIVE.

Consul-General Merritt gives the results of an interview with a representative of the better class of workmen, which illustrates the mode of life of a sober and industrious mechanic:

Is an engine-driver in electric works; 52 years of age; has a wife and 3 children; the eldest boy earns \$2.44 per week; his own earnings are \$9.72; in 1882 his wages were \$12.12; hours of labor 70½ per week; steady; does not drink; tries to be as contented as possible; total annual income of self and son, \$624. Expenses: House rent, \$106 per annum; society dues, \$8.90; insurance on lives of self and family, \$44.32; food, \$280; this leaves about \$186 for miscellaneous expenses, clothes, schooling, medicine, omnibus-fare, &c. Were it not for the earnings of his son he could not support his family; has enough, but none to spare.

FEMALE LABOR IN LONDON.

The consul-general treats of female labor in England at some length and in a very interesting manner, clearly showing that throughout the Kingdom woman is becoming a prominent factor in many branches of commerce and industrial occupations. This phase of the question is referred to, however, in the *résumé* for England, and only that part of the report which deals with female labor in London is introduced here.

The consul-general estimates the wages earned by female laborers in London as ruling at about half of those earned by male laborers in similar employments; rarely do they get two-thirds of the rates paid to men, while very frequently they are cut down to even lower figures. Female laborers in certain trades in the East End count their wages by pennies instead of shillings, although a fair minimum may be estimated at \$1.50 per week without board, while the hours of labor range from 9½ to 16 hours per day, the poorest paid working the longest hours, as usual. The tendency, however, is toward shorter hours, and an effort is being made to extend the ten-hour law to shops as well as to factories.

The physical condition of the female laborers of London is described by the consul-general as very good. London being one of the most healthful cities in the world, nowhere is the sturdy vigor of the English constitution more apparent than among the women employés of that city. Indeed, since the factory law has gone into operation the physical and moral well-being of the women workers of England has shown marked improvement.

MANCHESTER.

The general trade and other wages paid in Manchester and vicinity will be fully set forth in the *résumé* for England and again in the general recapitulation showing the comparative rates of wages between those which rule in that country and those in the United States. It is therefore only necessary to refer here to such particular conditions as cannot be expressed in figures, but which in many ways are of moment in illustrating the real conditions of labor.

In regard to the manner of living in Manchester, Consul Shaw writes as follows :

American work-people, as a whole, would not live under the conditions in force here among operatives, nor could they be induced to adopt the English system. Here whole families live in the mills and are satisfied to do so. Here the children are compelled to help pay the family expense.

Great numbers of houses visited by me contained each only one living room, and this served as kitchen, dining-room, sitting room, and in some instances, also, bed-room. Into some of these small houses large families are crowded, and the manner of life is almost necessarily demoralizing and unfortunate.

In regard to the habits and general condition of the working-people of Manchester, Consul Shaw considers them on the whole as steady and trustworthy, being more thrifty and better off than, perhaps, the working-people of any other portion of the United Kingdom. The majority, however, save very little after paying current expenses, and intemperance, although perhaps on the decline, is still a deplorable evil among them.

The feeling between employers and the employed has greatly improved since 1878, principally on account of the more perfect organization of both capital and labor, whereby all disputes are submitted to intelligent arbitration. Public opinion, which formerly looked on while strikes and lockouts ran their careers of strife, stagnation, destruction and general suffering has also had much to do in forcing both labor and capital to settle their disputes by arbitration and mutual concessions.

Consul Shaw's report deals at much length and in an interesting manner with trades-unions, co-operative societies, co-operative stores, and the laws and regulations governing labor within the mills and factories. That portion of his report dealing with the question of "co-operative mills"—mills wherein the employés, in addition to their wages, are also sharers in the profits and practically partners in the concern—is particularly interesting.

The perfect working of an Oldham cotton mill, where everything moves with the precision of a well-disciplined army, is particularly worthy of careful perusal. The fact that the British cotton industry controls the world's markets is principally due to this perfect organization of capital, machinery, labor, and facility for the distribution of the product.

FEMALE LABOR IN MANCHESTER.

The total number of females employed in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of Manchester and Salford is estimated by Consul Shaw at about 80,000, of which the following are the principal industries, and numbers of employés engaged therein : Cotton and tñax

mill, 24,000; dressmaking, shoemaking, and haberdashery, 17,000; domestic service, office-keepers, &c., 24,000; builders, house-furnishers, &c., 1,000; wool, silk, and all other textile industries outside of cotton, 6,200. These numbers represent actual workers only, and those carrying on business in their own names; the many females keeping stores and shops carried on under their husband's names, females engaged in domestic service for their parents, &c., are not included. These, and others who do not possess any business occupation, number in Manchester and Salford about 146,000.

Female wages.—Female operatives in the factories earn the following weekly wages: Drawing-frame tenters, \$2.43 to \$4.38; slubbing-frame tenters, \$3.65 to \$4.38; throstle spinners, \$2.92; wiuders, \$2.43 to \$4.86; beam warpers, \$4.38 to \$4.86; weavers, \$1.22 to \$1.46. The female operatives being paid by piecework, it is hard to arrive at a true average, but Consul Shaw sets down the average wages of the women operatives of Manchester at \$3.65 per week.

The hours of female labor in Manchester are 56½ per week in factories, and from 8 to 9 per day in retail shops.

The moral and physical condition of the female working classes of Manchester will bear favorable comparison with that of any other large manufacturing center.

The effects of female employment in Manchester are not considered as having any lowering tendency on the wages paid to the males, while on the general wealth of the community female labor has a beneficial effect.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

In drawing comparisons between the condition of trade in the North of England in 1878 and that which now prevails, Consul Locke, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his noteworthy report, says:

The condition of trade on the Tyne to-day is even worse than at the same time in 1878, and there is no prospect of its immediate recovery. This great depression has naturally affected labor in all its branches, and wages have fallen in proportion to the decline of business.

Ship-building.—The building of ships, writes Consul Locke, is one of the most important industries in the north of England. At present this industry is at a standstill. During the latter part of 1883 a sudden recession occurred in this trade, which up to that time was seemingly in a flourishing condition. The market was overdone, and a sudden collapse was the result. With hundreds of vessels lying idle at the docks, no new contracts could be secured, and the builders discharged their employés. Skilled laborers unexpectedly found themselves out of work, or at least working on short time, and now, writes the consul, the Tyne ship yards present a scene of idleness. The workmen employed at present in the Tyne yards earn from \$6.80 paid to painters, to \$8.50 paid to pattern-makers and ship-carpenters, per week.

Miners' wages.—Coal-mining is the characteristic industry of Newcastle, and coal the great product of the north of England. Its mines and miners, wages and general conditions, may therefore be taken as representative of their kind in England. The number of men employed underground in the mines of Northumberland in 1883 is given as 19,542, and in Durham 60,585, a total in both counties of 80,127 miners.

The following statement compares the wages per week paid to the miners in 1878 and 1884:

Description of employment.	1878.	1884.
Hewers	\$6 00	\$6 72
Deputies	6 36	6 60
Engineers:		
Winding	5 52	5 88
Hauling	5 88	5 76
Pumping	6 72	5 76
Fan	5 04	5 84
Locomotive	6 00	6 24
Shifters	5 40	4 08
Stonemen	5 88	5 84
Firemen	4 68	4 02
Furnace men	4 50	3 84
Hand putters	5 04	5 88
Pony putters	5 64	4 56
Reekers	4 80	5 24
Screeners	3 96	4 20
Ordinary smiths	5 04	5 28
Boiler smiths	5 28	5 28
Joiners	5 04	5 28
Masons	5 52	5 52
Fitters	5 16	5 28
Laborers	3 96	4 08
Coal drawers	6 72	6 84
Coke fitters	5 84	5 76
Coke laborers	4 32	4 44

The majority of the foregoing laborers, that is, all the married men, with the exception of putters and cokemen, are given houses rent free, and coal, each paying 12 cents per fortnight for loading the coal. It will be noted by the foregoing list that, with few exceptions, there has been considerable decrease in wages since 1878.

Wages in the iron-works.—The iron industry is one of the leading trades in the north of England. Consul Locke reports a general depression in this industry, although not nearly so serious as that which is seen in ship-building and some other trades. Many of the large iron-works are running on three quarters time with greatly reduced staffs, while others have suspended altogether. The weekly wages paid in the blast furnaces, forges and plate-mills in the north of England will be found in the general recapitulation showing the wages paid in the industries of the various countries in Europe, Newcastle-on-Tyne being taken as representing the ship-building, coal-mining, and iron-work and foundry industries of England.

Consul Locke reports the present prices of the necessities of life as in no material degree differing from those which ruled in 1878, although during the "good times" of 1882 and 1883 the prices were higher. This shows that food prices are very sensitive to the prevalent rates of wages, and that the working people eat more and spend more freely when trade is brisk and wages good than in times of depression.

Notwithstanding the great proportion of miners in the district whose hours of labor, as well as the labor itself, are considered as having a tendency to drive operatives to the public houses, all things considered, Consul Locke considers the working classes of the district as steady and trustworthy, although little inclined to be saving. He gives an illustration of this improvidence in the strike of the engineers in Sunderland, who, after the exhaustion of their society funds, had become reduced to such straits, that at the time his report was written committees were being formed to canvass the town for funds to support the families of the strikers. The number of families in want, including those of other

trades shut out by the strike of the engineers, was about 5,000. The strike had lasted two months at the date when the report was mailed, and the consul reported both strikers and employers as being determined to keep up the fight.

The consul states that the public house is the principal bank where the workingmen of his district deposit their savings.

The labor organizations in the north of England are both numerous and powerful; indeed there is no trade without its union and no workingman who does not belong to one or more protective and beneficent societies. The union proper regulates all the trade conditions, such as hours of labor, wages, &c., and these rules are equally binding on members and non-members. Happily these unions have substituted arbitration for strikes, when differences arise between the employers and employed, and the result is that this portion of England is particularly free from those "lock-outs" which entail great pecuniary loss on one side and misery and suffering on the other. Consul Locke's treatment of these two questions, labor organization and strikes in the north of England, can be studied with much profit by the workingmen and employers of the United States; his history of co-operation, from its inception at Rochdale in 1844 to the present, is a valuable contribution to labor statistics. The returns of the co-operative union for the northern section of England, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland and York for 1883 show a membership of 97,943, with a share capital of \$3,475,000 and a loan capital of \$2,235,000. The value of land, buildings and fixed stock amounts to \$1,405,000. The sale of goods during the year amounted to \$16,383,000; the net profits to \$1,739,000, of which \$7,200 were applied to educational and \$2,700 to charitable purposes. Consul Locke reports the co-operative system as steadily growing in his district.

FEMALE LABOR.

From the peculiarly masculine character of employment in the district of Newcastle, female labor does not fill so large a space in its industrial conditions as in other portions of England. The wages paid to females are invariably lower than those paid to men doing similar work, and on an average they are 5 to 10 per cent. lower than in 1878. The condition, morally and physically, of female employés in the district is said to be good, and the prejudice which existed against their employment outside of shops and factories is rapidly disappearing.

NOTTINGHAM.

The making of lace goods and hosiery forms the principal industry at this manufacturing center, by which a large portion of the foreign wants of nearly every country on the globe is supplied, the United States being regarded as one of the principal consumers. During the year 1883 the exports of lace goods declared at the consulate alone—for much of the product of the district must be shipped to the United States from other portions of England—amounted to about \$5,200,000, and of hosiery to \$1,700,000. An apparent decline in recent demands from the United States causes much anxiety in Nottingham, for the shutting out from our market of these products in any serious quantity would mean short time if not total idleness and consequent suffering to a large number of the mill-hands of the district.

The consul cannot note any change in the conditions of to-day compared with those which prevailed in 1878, as far as wage-rates and food-prices are concerned; 1878 was the end of a long depression, and 1884 would seem to be the beginning of another. From 1878 to 1882 there was a steady improvement in the foreign demand for Nottingham goods, especially from the United States; but the past year has witnessed a perceptible falling off in both foreign and home demand. A continuance of this state of affairs must result in great suffering, and the next winter is looked forward to with much concern.

The consul does not consider the general condition of the working people of this district as unfavorable; their wages are sufficient, ordinarily, for the purchase of the necessaries of life; the grown-up members of families can secure employment in the mills, and household servants are always in demand.

FEMALE LABOR IN NOTTINGHAM.

The district of Nottingham embraces besides the city of Nottingham, with a population of 200,000, the cities of Leicester and Derby, with populations of 135,000 and 85,000, respectively, besides many flourishing towns, such as Grantham, Belper, Long Eaton, &c., all containing factories and knitting mills—not taking into account the hand knitting-machines run throughout all the valleys. It would be almost impossible to estimate the number of females engaged in the various labors connected with the lace, hosiery, and associated industries. There is much of what the Germans call "house industry" carried on in the district. The female members of families are employed at their houses in lace-clipping, stocking-seaming, making family underwear, and running hand knitting-machines. This interesting blending of factory and house labor embraces four counties. It can therefore be easily imagined how sensitive this district must be to foreign demand, upon which the prosperity and happiness of nearly every household depend.

On the whole the physical and moral condition of the female operatives of Nottingham is fully as satisfactory as in other manufacturing districts; and as they prefer factory to domestic life—although the latter has many advantages in the district—it may be assumed that they are satisfied with their lot.

The wages paid in the lace and hosiery industry, being taken as an illustration of this class of labor for all England, will be found in the recapitulation.

SHEFFIELD.

Consul Webster reports the wage-rates prevailing at present in his district as from 5 to 10 per cent. lower than in 1878. Not only is this the case, but on account of the great depression which at present prevails, few manufactories in the district are running on full time; consequently the rates given are higher than the real wages earned. The principal causes assigned for this slack labor condition are the introduction of labor-saving machinery and the sharp competition of other nations, especially Germany.

Labor is well organized in Sheffield, and the consul thinks that the trades-unions, under good direction, are equally beneficial to labor and capital. Strikes are infrequent in the district, arbitration being the mode of settling disputes between the employer and the employed.

Mr. Webster has selected, for illustration of the manner in which the working people of Sheffield live, the case of an artisan, whose family consists of himself, wife and three children, whose weekly earnings amount to \$6.07, which may be considered a good average illustration.

Weekly expenses.	Cents.
Rent, including taxes and water-supply	\$0 97
Fuel and light	36
Groceries: sugar, tea, coffee, &c.	60
Butcher's meat	97
Clothing, boots, and shoes	65
Potatoes and vegetables	36
Bread	97
Beer	36
Tobacco	12
School pence	12
Trade society	24
Friendly society	12
 Total	 6 04

The meat is consumed, chiefly, by the head of the family; the women and children living mostly upon bread, or bread and butter or dripping, with cheap tea, supplemented by pennyworths of cheese or scraps of bacon. This, however, is the dinner bill of fare. In the straitened condition of the laboring classes, one of the causes of the greatest hardship—for it greatly increases the price of their necessaries—is the purchasing of cheese, bacon, canned meats, &c., by the pennyworth and coal by the pailful. Their very poverty is a hindrance to economy, and their drinking habits are largely the cause of their extreme poverty, for the amounts spent weekly in beer would suffice to give them better food.

In Sheffield, adds Consul Webster, there is one licensed house for the sale of beer, or beer and spirits, to every 200 of the population. The great majority of these are mainly supported by the working classes, and a very large portion of their hard-earned wages is deposited in these "banks."

The consul desires it to be understood that all workingmen are not of this type, for in Sheffield, as in all other labor districts, there are very many exceptions to the foregoing conditions. Some trades are well paid, and the workingmen's families are comparatively comfortable where thrift and steadiness prevail.

What is known as "Sheffield ware" being selected as representing the highest conditions of its class, the rates of wages, hours of labor, &c., in connection therewith will be found in the recapitulation for all England.

TUNSTALL.

THE POTTERS OF TUNSTALL.

Although Consul Lane's report covers nearly every division and subdivision of labor, as defined in the Department circular, it deals specifically with the leading industry of his district—which is the most important district in this particular branch in the United Kingdom—the manufacture of earthenware. In the preparation of his report he encountered opposition from some of the Tunstall factors, who refused all information.

In answer to Consul Lane's request for the necessary statistics to compile his report, seventeen firms, out of a total of about fifty to whom the application was submitted, responded favorably, twenty-two promised but failed to supply statistics, and the others refused. It is due to many of those who failed to redeem their promises to state that the consul believes their silence to be occasioned by a mistaken corporative closeness, and, perhaps, by the fear that publicity might injure their interests if an exhibit of their wage-list did not compare favorably with the establishments which so courteously gave Consul Lane the requested statistics.

Mr. Lane, to leave no room for criticism, gives the wage-tables of the Tunstall potters from four different sources, viz, from the chairman of the Manufacturers' Association, from sixteen manufactories taken at large, from the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, and from the workmen's average. The latter is here given as the best average full-time weekly rate of wages, although the difference between all the returns is slight.

Statement showing the weekly wages paid to the Tunstall potters.

Description of employment.	Percent- age of workers em- ployed.	Hours.	Wages.
Flatpressers	5	54	\$7 32
Dishmakers	4	48	8 04
Cupmakers	3	48	7 32
Saucer-makers	4	48	7 32
Hand-basin makers	1	48	8 76
Hollowware pressers	25	48	7 32
Hollowware presser jiggers	2	48	9 40
Printers	20	51	6 06
Overmen	20	54	6 06
Saggars makers	3	54	6 06
Moldmakers	3	48	8 04
Turners	4	51	7 32
Handlers	2	51	8 40
Firemen	1	60	11 55
Throwers	1	48	9 72
Warehousemen	2	57	6 28
Total.....	100	.....	.....

The wide difference between the potters' nominal and real earnings is discussed at more length in the recapitulation of British trade conditions under the head of glass and pottery works in England.

FEMALE LABOR IN THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

The total number of persons, male and female, engaged in the various employments in connection with the pottery industry of Staffordshire is estimated at 50,000, or about one-fourth of the whole population of the district. The consul considers that of this whole number employed in the potteries 25,000 are females. It will thus be seen that the female potters form a very important element in the standard industry of the district, comprising as they do one-eighth of the whole population.

A large percentage of these female potters are young and vigorous women between the ages of 18 and 30, and strike the looker-on, as they go to and return from their work, bare-armed and bare-headed, as the embodiments of cheerfulness and good health. The girls and women

are employed in various departments in the potteries, their wages ranging all the way from 60 cents to \$4.87 per week. The consul furnishes the following table showing the female potters' employments and earnings:

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Hours of labor.
Throwers' attendants.....	\$2.92	48
Turners' attendants.....	2.68	51
Handlers.....	4.28	51
Jig-reversers' attendants.....	1.05	48
Flat-pressers' attendants.....	1.03	54
Transferers (girls).....	\$0.97 to 1.82	51
Transferers (woman).....	2.92	51
Enameler.....	2.92	48
Burnishers.....	1.95	42
Warehousewomen.....	2.43	

Consul Lane further states that women are the chief employées in the ordinary painting departments, where they give entire satisfaction. Technical schools are established in connection with the pottery for the artistic education of females, a very interesting account of these schools, their systems, and results being given in the consul's report under the general head of "apprenticeship."

In regard to the effect of female employment on the wages of males, the consul reports that wherever the former can compete successfully in the quality and quantity of work accomplished, which they can do in many departments of potters' work, the effect is to lower the wages of the men, instead of raising those of the women. In the painting and decorating departments, in the work performed by "handlers," and in the warehouses, female labor is equally as effective as male labor, while the wages are disproportionately small. On the other hand, the work is peculiarly suitable for females, and its effect on their physical and moral condition is elevating.

Consul Lane's entire report will be found of the greatest interest to the potters of the United States, male and female, and is confidently recommended to them as a picture, with all its lights and shadows, of English pottery life, from which much may be learned by those here engaged in the same industry.

WALES.

Valuable reports on the labor conditions of Wales, prepared by Consul Jones, of Cardiff, and Consular Agent Heard, of Newport, which will be found in their proper places in this volume, were received too late to be drawn upon for comparative statistics in this review. While many conditions peculiar to Wales are shown therein, and while the report of Consul Jones is replete with facts and figures illustrative of labor-life in that portion of the United Kingdom, there is nothing in either which would have materially changed the English conditions herein represented.

The following extracts from the report of Mr. Jones concerning labor, wages and emigration, will be read with much interest:

In the preceding pages I have supplied particulars of interviews with printers, masons, stevedores, laborers and others, showing

their earnings and the disposition they make of their wages. It seems to me next to impossible for the men to do more than to keep themselves and their families in sufficient food and clothing by their earnings. That they do occasionally save, through industry and thrift, something for a rainy day, or enough to carry them to the West, where they may improve their fortunes, speaks volumes in their praise. And these are the class of men who constitute the bulk of American immigrants.

Thriftless and worthless people are not in the habit of saving £10 (\$48.60), or more, necessary to defray the expenses of the transportation of themselves and their families from the old country to any of the Atlantic ports. Moreover, a certain amount of courage, independence of thought and action, as well as physical strength, are almost necessary conditions to emigration; and from a somewhat intimate acquaintance with this question I venture to state that European immigrants to the United States are composed of the best members of the working classes.

Mr. John Bryson, ex-president of the Northumberland Miners' Association, writing to me, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that an energetic and thrifty miner with a family has nine chances to one of rearing them in decent comfort in America to what he has here. Healthy men of average skill, who keep from drink and settle down in one place, must and will do well in America, and much better than they can do here. There one has a chance of buying a plot of land on easy terms, and he and his family can cultivate it at their leisure. The average wages at Northumberland at present is 5s. 6d. (\$1.25) per day, with house and fire coal for 6d. (12 cents) per fortnight. The cost of living will, I think, be very much in favor of the American as compared with the English miner."

RECAPITULATION OF LABOR CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Following the sequence laid down in the Department circular, the following statements are designed to show for England and Wales what has been cursorily shown as to the conditions which prevail in the several consular districts.

In the general trades, wherein uniformity prevails more or less throughout Great Britain, the wage-rates are given in detail for each consular district, and the average rates for all England and Wales. In other industries, wherein contradictory elements appear, the conditions which govern in particular districts are given, as for cotton manufactures in Manchester, lace and hosiery in Nottingham, ship-building and mining in Newcastle, earthenware in Tunstall, &c. As these conditions are in the main more favorable in these representative districts than in similar industries in other districts, they may be accepted as giving something more than a fair average for the whole country.

The following statement was prepared at the consulate-general in London from the reports of the several consulates, the last column showing the average wages paid to the general trades throughout England and Wales.

LABOR IN EUROPE.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.
Statement showing the average weekly wages paid to the general trades in the several consulates in England and Wales, and the total average for all England and Wales.

Occupations.	Average weekly wages paid to the general trades in the several consulates in England and Wales, and the total average for all England and Wales.											
	Bristol.	Birmingham.	Bolton.	Bolton.	Bolton.	Bolton.	Bolton.	Bolton.	Bolton.	Bolton.	Bolton.	Bolton.
Bricklayers	\$8.32	\$7.05	\$0.24	\$4.98	\$8.32	\$7.42	\$7.90	\$8.32	\$8.40	\$8.10	\$8.00	\$7.05
Bob-carriers	5.20	7.29	6.24	4.98	4.38	5.91	5.40	6.25	5.50	6.10	4.88	4.94
Masons	8.84	7.29	6.24	4.98	8.52	7.95	8.32	8.10	8.40	8.02	8.00	7.68
Tenders	6.26	4.16	3.40	4.38	4.80	6.24	6.32	6.40	6.32	6.50	6.10	6.07
Plasterers	8.32	7.53	6.75	4.98	8.52	7.42	8.34	8.32	7.50	8.83	7.50	7.40
Tenders	5.20	4.16	3.43	4.38	4.38	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.50	6.10	6.10
Slaters	9.36	8.36	6.24	4.98	7.30	7.90	8.32	8.32	7.50	8.33	7.77	7.90
Roofers	9.36	8.36	6.24	4.98	7.30	7.90	8.32	8.32	7.50	8.00	7.05	7.35
Plasterers	8.84	7.63	6.76	5.77	8.52	7.68	8.24	8.19	8.40	8.35	8.38	8.24
Assistants	5.20	3.32	3.64	4.38	6.10	5.72	6.36	8.15	7.40	7.45	6.00	7.75
Carpenters	8.32	7.53	6.24	5.34	7.30	7.44	8.32	8.32	8.00	8.40	8.50	8.69
Gas-fitters	9.36	7.53	6.24	5.32	8.52	7.68	8.32	8.15	8.00	8.25	7.65	7.65
Bakers	9.36	7.53	6.24	4.98	4.73	6.03	6.12	7.41	6.50	7.00	6.00	6.17
Blacksmiths	7.53	6.70	4.70	4.62	7.30	8.40	7.41	7.41	7.50	7.78	6.00	7.37
Strikers	4.86	3.64	3.71	5.34	4.80	5.71	6.32	6.32	6.00	6.07	6.08	6.30
Bookbinders	6.90	4.86	3.86	5.32	6.12	8.26	8.26	8.26	7.90	8.00	6.10	4.86
Brickmakers	5.34	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38
Browners	5.83	6.06	3.80	9.75	9.12	8.51	7.99	5.70	6.07	5.40	6.00	7.33
Butchers	9.36	7.29	6.06	5.43	7.30	6.12	7.29	4.38	6.68	4.86	4.86	4.86
Brassfounders	7.73	6.76	6.01	8.32	6.73	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.00	8.51	7.40
Cabinet-makers	6.80	4.86	6.10	8.52	6.00	8.51	8.51	8.51	8.00	8.00	8.61	7.20
Confettioners	5.34	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38
Cigar-makers	6.07	8.32	6.56	7.30	7.20	8.75	8.00	7.00	9.50	9.50	9.25	7.50
Copers	6.80	6.06	4.62	7.30	6.12	7.29	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00
Distillers	4.86	4.86	5.43	7.44	5.28	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
Drapers, Teamsters	5.61	4.86	4.60	6.10	5.28	6.56	6.56	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.10	4.38
Cab and carriage	4.86	4.86	6.07	5.67	5.28	6.83	6.83	6.00	6.00	4.50	4.75	5.15
Street railway	7.29	6.66	6.07	5.46	6.04	7.29	7.29	6.08	6.08	6.25	6.00	6.09
Dyers	6.07	6.07	6.07	7.30	6.12	7.50	7.50	6.50	6.50	3.50	3.50	6.18
Engravers	8.32	7.53	6.24	5.32	12.16	5.62	9.73	8.50	8.00	5.00	5.00	9.73
Gardners	4.56	6.78	4.60	4.98	6.22	6.22	8.50	8.75	6.40	6.08	6.08	6.80
Hatters	6.71	6.71	7.29	7.29	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	6.16	6.16	6.10
Horse-shoers	7.20	4.66	4.66	7.29	7.29	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	6.16	6.16	6.22

	• Per thousand.	† A week—season.	‡ About.	§ With board.	|| Girls.	¶ Men.	** Women.
Jewelers	8.02	7.30	6.32	8.32	6.90	8.00	7.29
Labourers and porters	6.20	4.86	4.33	6.22	5.28	5.83	4.38
Lithographers			6.80	6.07	8.52	5.04	4.70
Millwrights			7.30	4.83	7.30	7.95	7.07
Nalmakers (hand)				4.62	4.88	7.91	6.97
Potters		6.81	6.04				6.51
Printers				7.80	7.30	8.40	7.50
Teachers public schools		13.00		15.00	8.40	15.00	12.00
Saddle and harness makers	7.29		4.02	7.30	6.48	7.78	6.20
Sailmakers			5.81	6.08	7.20	8.75	6.20
Stevedores				6.55	4.88	9.73	6.80
Tanners		6.20	6.60	5.59	6.04	7.30	6.38
Tailors			5.58		9.73	7.80	7.40
Telegraphers				6.78	5.77	12.16	7.05
Tinsmiths					6.70	5.76	6.58
Weavers, outside mills					7.30		6.31

II.—FACTORIES AND MILLS.

WOOLEN MILLS IN BRADFORD.

The average wages, per week of 56½ hours, paid in the Bradford woolen mills are given as follows in Consul Grinnell's tabulated statement:

Description of labor.	Weekly wages.	Description of labor.	Weekly wages.
WOOL COMBING.			
Wool-sorters	\$ 7 17	Doffers, half-timers, females, girls	\$ 0 75
Wool-sorters, boys	3 04	Jobbers, spinning, boys	2 37
Foremen washers	4 86	Jobbers, twisting, boys	2 12
Assistant washers	4 38	Finishers, females, girls	2 19
Dryers	3 71	Doublers, females, girls	2 43
Foremen, overlookers	11 20	Foremen twisters	8 38
Carding, overlookers	8 14	Twisters, females	2 31
Counting, overlookers	7 30	Warpers	3 97
Carders, males	4 01	Warpers, women	3 16
Carders, females	2 43	Winders, women	2 92
Carders, boys	2 49	Reelers, women	3 52
Backwaste winders	4 62	Warp dressers	7 53
Card jobbers	4 62	Twisters-in	7 17
Card grinders	5 34	Weaving, overlookers	7 53
Combers	3 65	Weavers, coatings, females	4 38
Box minders	3 28	Weavers, dress goods, males	3 40
Preparers	3 40	Weavers, dress goods, females	3 52
Finishers, females	2 49	Packers	5 71
SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING.			
Drawing overlookers	7 90	Heald and slay makers	6 00
Spinning overlookers	7 53	Warehousemen	4 62
Drawers, females	2 25	Sliverers, boys	2 43
Spinners	2 43	Engine tenders	8 76
Drawers, boys	2 37	Stokers	5 60
Doffers, spinning, females, girls	2 19	Mechanics	7 30
Doffers, twisting, females, girls	2 00	Smiths	6 80
		Joiners	6 92
		Masons	7 30
		Laborers	4 86

WOOLEN CLOTH FACTORIES IN WILTSIRE.

The following statement, compiled by Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, shows the average weekly wages paid to operatives in two representative woolen cloth factories, the first factory employing 133 women, 59 men and 33 boys; the second, 418 women, 150 men and 70 boys. Average wages in factory No. 1: women, \$3.02 per week; men, \$5.64 per week; boys, \$2.25 per week. Average wages in factory No. 2: women, \$2.66 per week; men, \$5.44; boys, \$2.39.

Workers.	Factory No. 1.		Factory No. 2.	
	No. of hands.	Weekly wages.	No. of hands.	Weekly wages.
MEN.				
Scourers	2	\$ 4 62	6	\$ 5 10
Dyers	3	4 62	9	5 10
Tuckers	2	3 89	3	3 65
Mule spinners	2	7 30	20	5 53
Warpers	3	4 86	6	6 32
Weavers	24	4 38	40	5 10
Brayers	3	4 86	3	4 13
Millers			2	4 37
Foreman	1	6 07		
Dressers	1	7 30	4	4 37
Tenterers			2	4 37
Cutters and brushers	1	7 30	6	4 13

Woolen cloth factories in Wiltshire—Continued.

Workers.	Factory No. 1.		Factory No. 2.	
	No. of hands.	Weekly wages.	No. of hands.	Weekly wages.
MEN—Continued.				
Pressers and steamers	2	\$5 34	8	\$4 86
Packers			6	4 86
Engine drivers	2	7 30	2	4 86
Loom fitters	3	7 30	12	6 07
Engineer	1	8 51		
Smith	1	8 51		
Carders	8	8 51	5	8 50
Average wages		5 64		5 44
WOMEN.				
Sorters	2	2 43	8	1 94
Carder feeders	10	2 07	30	1 70
Doublers	5	3 40	11	2 43
Self-actor piecers	16	2 43	24	1 82
Weavers	60	3 40	280	2 91
Burlers, menders, &c	40	2 92	70	2 43
Average wages		3 02		2 66
BOYS.				
Warpers	4	1 58	6	1 21
Carders	4	2 43	5	2 92
Pressers	7	1 94	16	2 43
Cutters	8	1 94	12	2 43
Smiths	1	2 43		
Weavers	10	2 92	12	2 92
Dyers	1	1 46	1	2 19
Sconers			2	2 19
Tuckers			1	2 19
Self-actor piecers			4	1 82
Warpers			6	1 21
Doublers			3	2 43
Brayers			2	2 43
Carters			4	2 43
Millers			2	2 43
Average wages		2 25		2 39

COTTON MILLS IN THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

[Statement prepared by Consul Shaw]

Average list of wages taken from a cotton-spinning mill at Oldham, employing about 300 operators.

Subdivisions of employment in each department.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Engine drivers	\$10 22			
Firemen	5 10			
Carders	9 24			
Strippers and grinders	5 59			
Blowers and scatchers	5 22			
Drawers		\$4 32		
Slubbers		4 26		
Drawers		3 89		
Mule overlookers	10 22			
Self-actor minders	8 02			
Piecers			\$2 74	
Warehousemen		5 83		
Loom jobbers	9 00			
Weavers, per loom, about		1 80		
Winders		4 01		
Warpers		4 32		

Average wages in a large cotton-spinning mill at Oldham.

Subdivisions of employment in each department.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Engine drivers.....	\$11 19			
Firemen.....	5 10			
Carders.....	10 22			
Strippers and grinders.....	5 41			
Blowers and scutchers.....	5 10			
Drawers.....		\$4 82		
Slubbers.....		4 50		
Rovers.....		4 01		
Mule overlookers.....	10 95			
Self-actor minders.....	7 54			
Piecers.....			\$2 55	
Warehousemen.....	5 35			
Loom jobbers.....	9 24			
Weavers, per loom, about.....		1 30		
Winders.....		8 80		
Warpers.....		4 38		

Average wages per week in a large cotton mill at Bolton, England.

[Taken from the books of the company.]

Subdivisions of employment in each department.	Men, average weekly wages.	Women, average weekly wages.	Young persons, average weekly wages.	Children, average weekly wages.
Spinners.....	\$7 78			
Overlookers.....	9 73			
Piecers.....	4 38		\$2 43 to 2 92	
Children employed in various ways.....				\$0 61
Outdoor laborers.....	5 59			
Overseers.....	9 73			
W. h. hands.....	7 54			
Engineers.....	8 75			
Card tenters.....		\$1 88		
Scutchers.....	4 14			
Strippers and grinders.....	5 85			
Drawing frame tenter.....		8 04 to 8 28		
Slubbing frame tenter.....		2 61		
Roving tenters.....		8 58		
Intermediate frame tenters.....		2 61		
Ring frame tenters.....		4 01		
Joiners.....	8 51			
Mechanics.....	7 66			
Molders.....	8 51			
Winders.....		8 80		
Warpers.....		4 38		
Dressers.....	10 95			
Slashers.....	9 24			
Drawers.....	4 62			
Twisters.....	3 93			
Weavers, overlookers.....	10 22			
Weavers, 4 loom (net).....		4 86 to 5 22		
Weavers, 3 loom.....		4 86 to 5 10		
Weavers, 2 loom.....		3 16 to 3 41		

Apprentice boys, some of whom are bound, from \$0.61 up.

The above mills employ 2,084 operatives, with 308 working days in a year, and averaging 56 hours per week.

Copy of the weekly pay-roll of a spinning mill at Bollington, Cheshire, England.

Subdivisions of employment in such department.	Men, weekly wages.				Women, weekly wages.				Young persons, weekly wages.				Children, weekly wages.								
	Number.	Highest.			Number.	Highest.			Number.	Highest.			Number.	Highest.							
		Lowest.	Average.	Lowest.		Lowest.	Average.	Lowest.		Lowest.	Average.	Lowest.		Lowest.	Average.	Lowest.					
Scutching	10	\$4	86	\$2	68	\$3	77	1	\$2	68	\$2	68	42	.....	.....	.....		
Carding	21	6	81	3	65	5	22	5	3	89	3	60	3	45	9	\$2	19	\$1	86	\$2	03
Throstle spinning	4	5	83	3	65	4	74	41	2	43	2	10	2	31	20	2	43	1	45	1	95
Mule spinning	35	7	78	4	14	5	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	68	2	55	2	61	.....	.....	.....
Ruling	1	7	78	7	78	7	78	64	3	28	1	82	2	55	24	3	28	1	82	2	55
Bundling and packing	6	10	95	2	43	6	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	65	2	92	3	28	4	1	09
Mechanics	4	8	02	5	10	7	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers and firemen	4	9	97	5	10	7	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries	12	5	83	3	65	4	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	97	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mule spindles	37,056
Throstle spindles	20,724
Rulers working	94
Whole number of employés in establishment for week ending November 8, 1883	382
Pay-roll (whole establishment) for week ending November 8, 1883	\$1,211 27
Number of working days in year	307
Hours of labor per week	564

AGES.	
Men	21 to 60
Women	19 to 56
Young persons	13 to 21
Children	8 to 13

Average earnings per week in spinning and weaving mills at Bolton.

[Taken from the books of one of the largest mills in the district.]

Each loom	\$1 54
3 looms, at \$1.54	4 62
2 half-timers, at 62½ cents	1 25
Net earnings of weaver	3 37
4 looms at \$1.54 per loom	6 16
2 half-timers, at 62½ cents	1 25
Net earnings of weaver	4 91

Overlookers have charge of 72 looms, and receive on an average \$10 per week.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Knitters	\$4 25	\$4 50	\$4 37
Twisters	4 25
Drawers	4 25
Sizers	10 00
Dressers	12 50
Warpers	4 50
Winders (from cop)	3 50
Overseers (spinning department)	10 00	12 50	11 25
Manager (spinning department)	17 50
Overlookers (see above)	10 00

WORSTED MILLS IN LEEDS.

Average wages per week of 56 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Sorters	\$5 82	Dressers	\$5 82
Fettlers	5 88	Weavers	10 00
Wooliers	5 82	Tuners	10 00
Girl combers	2 88	Assistants	5 82
Girl drawers	2 88	Knollers	2 88
Girl primers	1 24	Perchers	2 88
Boy primers	1 24	Carriers	5 04

LACE AND HOSIERY MILLS OF NOTTINGHAM.

Wages per week in hosiery mills.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
HOSIERY MANUFACTURE (50 TO 56 HOURS).			
Hand frame knitter, men	\$3 41	\$4 14	\$3 75
Rotary power frame, men	8 63	9 73	9 00
Circular power frame, men	8 63	9 73	9 00
Circular power frame, women		4 86	4 86
Cottons patent:			
Men	8 63	12 16	10 00
Attendant boys	1 95	4 14	3 50
Attendant girls		2 43	2 43
Hand stitcher and seamer, women		1 95	1 95
Power stitcher and seamer, women	2 92	3 65	3 10
Power wilters and turners off	3 65	4 86	4 35
Winders	2 68	3 16	2 90
Cutters:			
Men	6 80		6 80
Women		3 65	3 65
Menders, women	2 92	3 90	3 40
folders:			
Men (piece)	5 08	10 95	7 50
Women (piece)	3 41	4 15	3 75
Girls (piece)	1 70	1 95	1 80
Men (time)	6 81	7 78	7 00
Lads (time)	2 20	2 92	2 75
Women (time)	2 68	2 92	2 80
Menders:			
Women (piece)	2 43	3 65	3 00
Women (time)	2 43	2 92	2 70
Girls (time)	1 22	1 95	1 50
Makers-up:			
By hand, women	1 95	2 90	2 50
By power, women	2 92	4 86	3 80
COTTON DOUBLING (56 HOURS).*			
Doublers:			
Women	2 20	2 92	2 60
Girls	1 70	2 20	2 00
Reelers:			
Women	1 70	2 20	2 00
Girls	1 46	1 95	1 75
Doffers, girls	1 00	1 46	1 25

* Some work by time, some by piece, according to arrangement with different firms.

Wages paid per week of 54 hours in lace factories or warehouses in Nottingham.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average.
FANCY LACE MANUFACTURE.			
Lace makers, men	\$11.50	\$24.00	\$16.00
Winders, lads and boys	2.40	2.90	2.60
Menders, girls	2.40	3.40	3.00
Threaders, lads and boys	1.45	2.40	2.00
Warpers, men	6.00	7.25	7.00
Designers and draughtsmen, men	10.00	24.00	15.00
Clippers and scollopers, women	3.40	4.90	4.00
LACE CURTAINS.			
Makers in silk:			
Men	17.00	19.00	18.00
Lads and boys	5.08	8.63	7.00
Makers in cotton:			
Men	6.30	12.00	8.00
Lads and boys	4.86	6.30	5.50
Menders:			
Women	2.68	3.40	3.00
Girls	1.45	2.68	2.20
Winders:			
Women	2.92	3.40	3.20
Girls	1.95	2.68	2.20
Warpers:			
Men (time)		6.30	6.30
Lads and boys	2.43	3.90	3.00
Draughtsmen:			
Men	10.95	19.50	15.00
Lads and boys	2.00	4.86	3.50
Threaders, lads and boys	2.43	2.92	2.60
Smith (time)	7.78	8.63	8.00
LACE DRESSING.			
Men			12.16
Lads and boys			3.65
Women			3.41
Girls			3.20

The majority of men receive set wages, whether fully employed or not. Women and girls paid according to time made. Lads paid according to time made.

HOW ENGLISH FACTORY OPERATIVES LIVE.

Referring to the general statements in the foregoing review of factory life and habits in the several manufacturing centers, and to the tabulated rates of wages paid in representative factory centers, the following series of interviews (thirteen in number) with factory operatives, from the report of Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, will give a fair idea of the conditions of English factory and mill life.

1. Age, 42 years; occupation, wool scourer; wages, \$4.34 per week; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and 8 children; 2 children, aged 17 and 18, receive at self-acting mules \$1.58 each per week. Weekly expenses: rent, 85 cents; fuel, 73 cents; food, \$4.37; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, incidentals, schooling, insurance for 6 children, \$1.09; total weekly expenses, \$7.64.

2. A spinner, 65 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat four times a week; wife and 7 children; children all married. Week's expenses: rent, 60 cents; fuel, 48 cents; food, \$3.40; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 30 cents; incidentals, 6 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.08.

3. A broad loom weaver, 35 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 62; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and three children; wife receives at weaving \$1.95 per week. Week's expenses: Rent, 79 cents; fuel, 72 cents; food, \$4.13; school, 6 cents; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 60 cents; insurance, 6 cents per week; total weekly expenses, \$6.84.

4. A laborer in woolen wash mill, 57 years old; wages, \$2.68 per week; hours of labor, 58; saves 12 cents a week for Christmas; has fresh meat only on Sundays; wife and nine children, four at

home; two boys and one girl receive, as picker, carter, and piecer, respectively, \$1.70, \$2.43, \$1.22 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; fuel, 36 cents; food, \$5.60; clothing, 36 cents; club dues, twenty years in a shop club, which broke up last year; insurance for three persons, 6 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; schooling, 8 cents; total weekly expenses, \$7.30.

5. A tucker, 25 years old; wages, \$3.90; hours of labor, 56; can save nothing; has fresh meat four times a week; wife and three children; wife receives as weaver \$1.25 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 48 cents; food, \$2.80; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, 13 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; insurance for three children, 6 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.10.

6. Condenser attendant, 40 years old; wages, \$3.40 per week; hours of labor, 60; can save nothing; wife receives \$1.46; meals consist of, for breakfast and tea, bread and butter, perhaps an egg; for dinner, vegetables and a little meat of the cheaper kind. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; clothing, 36 cents; a new suit only once in six years; food, \$3.16; fuel, 36 cents; school fees, 18 cents; club dues, 6 cents; incidentals, 12 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.86.

7. Warper, 24 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 62; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and two children; wife receives as weaver \$2.18 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 82 cents; fuel, 43 cents; food, \$3.65; clothing, 48 cents; club dues, 40 cents; incidentals, 37 cents; insurance, 4 cents; servant, 85 cents; has to hire servant to take charge of children while at work; total weekly expenses, \$7.

8. Carder, 42 years old; wages, \$3.90 per week; hours of labor, 55; can save nothing; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and five children; wife receives as weaver \$1.46 per week; two children work, ages 19 and 17, weaver and grocer; weaver, \$1.46 per week; grocer, food and \$1.21 per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 80 cents; fuel, 60 cents; food, \$4.38; clothing, \$1.34; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 60 cents; schooling, 6 cents; insurance, 14 cents per week for seven people; total weekly expenses, \$8.16."

9. Weaver, 37 years old; wages, \$4.86; hours of labor, 62; saves about \$2.43 per quarter; has fresh meat three times a week; wife and five children. Weekly expenses: Rent, 60 cents; fuel, 37 cents; food, \$4.38; clothing, 60 cents; club dues, 37 cents; incidentals, 97 cents; schooling, 20 cents; total weekly expenses, \$7.49."

10. Pressman, 25 years old; wages, \$4.38 per week; hours of labor, 57; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and two children; wife receives \$1.50 per week as weaver. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 30 cents; food, \$3.65; clothing, 48 cents; club dues, 14 cents; incidentals, 48 cents; insurance, 2 cents per week for one child; total weekly expenses, \$5.80."

11. Fuller, 32 years old; wages, \$4.86 per week; hours of labor, 60; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and five children. Weekly expenses: Rent, 61 cents; fuel, 36 cents; food, \$2.92; clothing, 24 cents; club dues, 30 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; schooling, 18 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.85."

12. Dyer, 35 years old; wages, \$4.88 per week; hours of labor, 55; can save nothing; has fresh meat twice a week; wife and four children; wife receives at weaving 98 cents per week. Weekly expenses: Rent, 73 cents; fuel, 37 cents; food, \$3.90; clothing, very little; club dues, 14 cents; incidentals, 24 cents; insurance for two children, 44 cents; schooling, 20 cents; total weekly expenses, \$5.62.

13. Broad-loom weaver, 26 years old; wages, \$4.13 per week; hours of labor, 62; can save nothing; fresh meat three times a week; wife and child. Weekly expenses: Rent, 43 cents; fuel, 24 cents; food, \$2.92; club dues, 24 cents; incidentals, 37 cents; insurance, 4 cents; total weekly expenses, \$4.24.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS IN ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY IN BRADFORD.

The manufacture of machinery employed in the various processes of treating wool is a famous Bradford industry. The following wage-list of Bradford machine-shops, and various works in Birmingham, Hull, Holyhead and Newcastle-on-Tyne is, therefore, of representative interest:

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
MACHINE-SHOPS IN BRADFORD.			
Cupola-men	\$7 30	FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON-WORKS IN HOLYHEAD—Continued.	
Molders	8 26	Laborers	\$4 97
Laborers	4 38	Engineers	8 70
Loam-molders	8 78		
Laborers	4 86	BLAST-FURNACES IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	
Fettlers	5 83	Barrowmen	6 72
Pattern-makers	7 54	Oversetters	7 68
Turners	7 54	Chargers	8 16
Fitters	7 54	Slaggers	7 68
Carters	5 10	Laborers:	
		Men	4 84
IRON-WORKS IN BIRMINGHAM.*		Boys	3 00
Molders	11 50	Stovemen	5 04
Holders-up	8 00	Metal carriers, pig-iron men	5 64
Boiler-makers	10 50	Drawing metal flag locomotives	6 12
Riveters	9 00	Firing metal flag locomotives	4 80
Planers and slotters	9 60	Blast-engines	7 32
Drillers	7 00	Hoist-engines	5 04
Pressers	7 75	Mending gas-boilers	5 52
Pattern-makers	11 50	Blast-engine cleaners	4 20
Turners	10 50	Sand-boy	3 12
Stokers	6 25	Limestone breakers	5 04
Anvil and vise makers	10 00		
BIRMINGHAM TIN-PLATE AND IRON-WORKS.†			
Iron-plate makers	7 25	NEWCASTLE FORGES.||	
Iron braziers	7 75	Puddlers	10 14
Tin-plate workers	6 25	Underband puddlers	5 52
Blacksmiths, or mounting forgers	8 00	Hammermen	19 26
Tinners	9 75	Assistant hammermen	8 10
Japanners, ornamenters	8 50	Rollers	17 74
Stampers	7 25	Assistant rollers	5 88
Colorers (women, 44 hours)	2 90	Boguing, shearing, and stocking hot pudder bars	7 56
Tin cleaners (women, 44 hours)		Breaking and wheeling pig-iron	8 52
FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON-WORKS IN HULL.‡		Dragging and fileing taps	4 98
Fitters	7 20	Cleaning hammers:	
Turners	7 20	Men	4 56
Borers	7 20	Boys	1 56
Machine-men	5 50	Grinding and wheeling fettling:	
Laborers	4 56	Men	4 98
Smiths	7 20	Boys	2 46
Strikers	4 80	Burning tap-cinders	7 20
Molders	8 16	Wheeling tap-cinders	5 76
Laborers	5 50	Wheeling scraps to furnace, boys	2 40
Brass-finishers	7 20	Wheeling coals and ashes	5 42
Pattern-makers	7 92	Charging and drawing bulldog kilns	5 88
FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, AND IRON-WORKS IN HOLYHEAD.§		Sundry laborers:	
Molders	8 47	Men	4 32
Pattern-makers	8 25	Boys	1 98
Fitters	8 36	Sundry account keepers:	
		Men	5 94
		Boys	2 52
		Forge enginemen	6 24
		Forge hammer attendants	4 86
		Forge boilermen:	
		Men	5 64
		Boys	2 16

* 54 hours per week.

† Average wages per week of 53 hours.

‡ Average wages per week of 66 hours.

|| Wages per week of 56 hours.

§ Average wages per week of 60 hours.

In relation to the workers in foundries, machine-shops and iron mills in the north of England—and the statement may be taken as applying equally to other portions of the country—Consul Locke, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, says that the condition of this important class of laborers is and has been for some time past the reverse of prosperous. The dullness in the shipping trade has had its effect on the iron works, necessitating the restriction of the output, the discharge of men and reduction in wages, though it may be said that, as a rule, the iron works of the district have not as yet felt the depression to such an extent as other branches of trade. There has not been that general cessation of business which is noticeable in the ship-building trade, and there are comparatively fewer laborers out of employment; but there is a slackness in the trade, as is shown by the fact that many works which last year at this time were running full force on full time are now working a much smaller staff three-quarters to half time, while in a few instances firms have been obliged to suspend work altogether. This state of affairs has of course had its effect on wages, which have been gradually reduced (usually by means of arbitration) from 1878 to the present time.

IV.—GLASS AND POTTERY WORKERS IN ENGLAND.

SOUTH SHIELDS PLATE-GLASS WORKS.

Average wages per week of 59½ hours.

Pot makers	\$8 24
Furnacemen	8 48
Casters	9 00
Grinders	7 00
Smoothers	7 00
Smoothers, women	2 42
Polishers	7 24
Cutters and packers	6 08

TUNSTALL POTTERS' WAGES.

Potters' average weekly wages, according to statement of secretary of Potters' Manufacturing Association, statements made by workmen, and statements furnished by sixteen manufacturers, with the general average of the three statements thus obtained.

[Statement compiled by Consul Lane.]

Description of occupation.	Average wages according to secretary of Potters' Manufacturing Association.	Average wages as furnished by working potters.	Average wages according to statement by sixteen manufacturers.	General average adopted as the nearest approach to accuracy.
Flat pressers	\$6 57	\$7 32	\$7 67	\$7 19
Dish makers	9 48	8 04	8 78	8 77
Cup makers	8 40	7 32	9 48	8 40
Saucer makers	7 48	7 32	7 64	7 48
Hand-basin makers	9 12	8 76	9 49	9 12
Hollow-ware pressers	7 32	7 32	7 57	7 40
Hollow-ware presser jiggerers	10 20	9 49	9 90	9 53
Printers	6 57	6 66	7 39	6 84
Ovenmen	6 66	6 06	6 64	6 65
Saggar makers	8 04	6 66	7 43	7 38
Mold makers	9 48	8 04	10 20	9 24
Turners	8 04	7 32	7 38	7 58
Handlers	7 32	8 40	8 05	7 93
Firemen	10 20	11 55	11 81	11 19
Throwers	10 20	9 72	11 31	10 41
Warehousemen	6 57	6 28	6 43	6 43

General average of earnings per man per week, \$7.40.

BRITISH POTTERS' NET WAGES.

The foregoing statement is given on the assumption that the potters are employed full time, but the fact is, says Consul Lane, many of them are not running on full time.

Taking the Staffordshire potters' actual earnings the year round, Mr. Lane considers a weekly average of \$5.92 per man as a liberal estimate. Upon this estimate the net earnings of the 100 potters given in the foregoing statement would be as follows:

Statement showing the full time and net weekly earnings of 100 Staffordshire potters.

Description of work.	Percentage of employment	Weekly wages.	
		Full time.	Net.
Flat pressers.....	5	\$7 32	\$5 72
Dish makers.....	4	8 04	7 02
Cup makers.....	3	7 32	6 72
Saucer makers.....	4	7 32	6 03
Hand-basin makers.....	1	8 76	7 30
Hollow-ware pressers.....	25	7 32	5 90
Hollow-ware presser jiggerers.....	2	9 49	7 88
Printers.....	20	6 66	5 47
Overmen.....	20	6 66	5 30
Seggarmen.....	3	6 66	5 90
Mold makers.....	3	8 04	7 89
Turners.....	4	7 32	6 08
Handlers.....	2	8 40	6 35
Firemen.....	1	11 55	8 95
Throwers.....	1	9 72	8 33
Warehousemen.....	1	6 28	5 03
Average	100	7 40	5 92

It is to be regretted that the consuls elsewhere did not deal more in net averages after the manner of Mr. Lane's analyses and the directions of the Department circular. Basing conditions upon full time when full time does not prevail, and calling an average the simple multiplication and division of lowest and highest rates of wages, is not the true way to arrive at actual conditions. Upon general principles the Tunstall potters would be credited with an average full-time earning of \$7.40 per week, while the true average earning, as shown by Consul Lane, is only \$5.92 per week.

Estimating an average British workingman's family as composed of husband, wife and three children, Consul Lane computes the minimum weekly wages necessary to their plain comfort at £1 5s., or \$6.08, and gives the following statement as to a mechanic with this family:

Weekly expenses of a Tunstall carpenter's family—wages of husband, wife three children, \$6.

Rent	\$4 72
Club	16
Taxes	9
Coal	48
Bread	1 00
Bacon, 2 pounds.....	32
Cheese, 2 pounds.....	32
Butter, 1 pound	32
Potatoes, one-half peck.....	16
Fresh meat, 4½ pounds.....	71

Weekly expenses of a Tunstall carpenter's family, &c.—Continued.

Tea, three-fourths pound		\$0 36
Sugar, 4 pounds		28
Soap, 2 pounds		12
Flour, 3 pounds		12
Milk, 1 quart		6
Candles, one-half pound		6
Tobacco, 2 ounces		12
Beer		12
Clothes		48
 Total		\$6 00

Taking the foregoing as the minimum living rate of a workingman's family, Mr. Lane shows by the following statement that out of every 100 potters employed only 17 earn wages above \$6 per week, while 83 earn less than \$6, and must therefore cut their expenses below that of the Tunstall carpenter, or supplement their wages in some manner.

Statement showing the percentage of Tunstall potters earning above and below £1 5s. (\$6.08) per week.

Branch of labor.	No. of workers.		Weekly net earnings.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	+	-			
Flat pressers		5	\$5 72		\$0 36
Dish makers	4	1	7 01	\$0 98	.....
Cup makers	3		6 72	64	.....
Saucer makers		4	6 02		06
Hand-basin makers	1		7 30	1 22	.....
Hollow-ware pressers		25	5 92		16
Hollow-ware presser jiggerers	2		7 89	1 81	.....
Printers		20	5 47		61
Ovenmen		20	5 32		76
Saggar makers		3	5 90		18
Mold makers	3		7 40	1 32	.....
Turners		4	6 06		02
Handlers	2		6 35		24
Firemen	1		8 95	2 87	.....
Throwers	1		8 30	2 25	.....
Warehousemen		2	5 02		1 06
 Total		17	83		

Continuing his interesting analyses of averages, the consul shows in a subsequent table that if the foregoing 100 potters were to pool their earnings there would be a weekly total deficiency for the minimum amount necessary to the support of the average family of \$16.10 per week.

The conclusion suggested by these tables is that the wages which make saving possible among the Tunstall potters are limited to a small number.

V.—MINES AND MINING IN ENGLAND.

Average wages per week paid in mines and mining.

Description of employment.	Hours.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Hours.	Weekly wages.
CORNWALL.					
Underground men.....	54	\$3 12	Firemen	72	\$4 02
Shaftmen	54	4 03	Furnacemen	48	3 84
Ore dressers.....	54	3 02	Hand putters	63	5 76
NEWCASTLE.					
Hewers.....	44	6 72	Pony putters	63	4 56
Deputies	48	6 60	Keepers	63	5 04
Engineers:			Screeners	63	4 20
Winding	69	5 88	Ordinary smiths.....	54	5 28
Hauling	72	5 88	Boiler smiths	54	5 28
Pumping.....	72	5 76	Joiners	54	5 28
Fan	72	5 64	Masons	54	5 52
Locomotive	72	6 24	Fitters	54	5 28
Shifters	48	4 68	Laborers	63	4 08
Stonemen	48	5 64	Coke drawers		6 84
			Coke fillers		5 76
			Coke laborers		4 44

NOTE.—The majority of the Newcastle miners—that is, the married men—with the exception of putters and cokemen, are supplied with free coal, paying 12 cents per fortnight for its loading.

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN ENGLAND.

Wages paid weekly to railway employé (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in England.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.*			
Station masters.....	\$9 20	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Continued.	
Inspectors	6 50	Passenger department—Continued.	
Porters	4 00	Telegraph clerks	\$5 68
Engine drivers.....	8 60	Guards	6 84
Firemen	5 25	Guards' assistants	5 00
Cleaners	3 00	Foremen porters	5 48
Railroad laborers	4 45	Parcel porters	4 75
LEEDS.			
Guards	5 94	Excess porters	5 72
Porters	4 20	Porters	4 36
Signalmen	6 24	Lampmen	4 60
Lampmen	4 16	Carriage cleaners	4 36
Engine drivers.....	8 75	Ticket collectors	6 24
Firemen	5 75	Signalmen	6 00
Cleaners	3 00	Gatemen	4 12
Fitters	6 00	Goods department.	
Laborers	3 50	Inspectors	8 16
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.†		Guards	4 06
<i>Passenger department</i>		Foremen	4 04
Station masters.....	12 00	Porters	5 20
Station masters' assistants	8 24	Timber loaders	5 60
Booking and passenger clerks	8 38	Shunters	5 72
		Rollymen	5 62
		Horsemen	5 48
		Number-takers	4 12

* As the consul-general in his report refers to this table, compiled in Liverpool, as showing the rates of wages in London also, it may thus be taken as representing both Liverpool and London.

† Northern division of the Northwestern Railway Company.

Wages paid per week to railroad employees in locomotive department, northern division N eastern Railway Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

[Per week of 54 hours for men in repairing departments.]

Description of employment.	Avg Wk
LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.	
Foremen	1
Chargemen (erectors)	
Fitters	
Boilermasters	
Boilermasters' assistants	
Tin and copper smiths	
Blacksmiths	
Strikers	
Turners and machine men	
Brass molders	
Brass finishers	
Carriage builders	
Wagon builders	
Carriage painters	
Engine painters	
Pattern makers	
Sawyers	
Laborers	
Engine drivers	
Firemen	
Mineral guards	
Engine cleaners	
Boiler cleaners	
Lighters-up	
Stationary-engine drivers	
Coke and coal fillers	
Wagon greasers*	
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.	
Inspectors	
Gaugers	
Navvies (pickmen)	
Navvies (shovelers)	
Platelayers	
Platelayers, extra gang	
Joiners	
Joiners' laborers	
Bricklayers	
Plumbers and gas-fitters	
Signal fitters	
Gas makers	
Painters	
Smiths	
Strikers	
Masons	
Masons' laborers	

* These rates are irrespective of piece-work profits, overtime, &c. Boys and apprentices been disregarded in this return, except in the case of engine cleaners.

Average weekly railway wages in Manchester and Tunstall.

[Men in goods department work six days per week; men in passenger department work seven per week. Uniforms are furnished free by the company.]

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	W. W.
MANCHESTER.			
Engine-drivers*	\$8 76	Station department.	
Firemen*	6 54	Superintendent	
Passenger guards*	6 80	Station-master	
Watchmen*	6 82	Inspectors	
Pointamen*	5 84	Booking clerks	
Passenger porters*	8 89	Parcel clerks	
Goods porters	4 86	Telegraph clerks	
Engine-fitters	6 80	Foremen	
Carriage examiners	6 82	Collectors	
Laborers	4 88		

* 12 hours per day.

Average weekly railway wages in Manchester and Tunstall—Continued.

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
TUNSTALL—Continued.			
Passenger guards.....	\$6 81	Inspector.....	\$9 73
Porters.....	4 26	Clerk	7 27
Signal-men.....	6 68	Examiners	6 68
Shouters.....	4 80	<i>Road department.</i>	
Horse-drivers.....	6 81	Inspector.....	6 68
Parcel porters	4 86	Clerk	7 48
<i>Engine department.</i>			
Firemen.....	14 59	Firemen.....	7 29
Under firemen.....	9 73	Platelayers	4 86
Engine-drivers.....	9 73	<i>Goods department.</i>	
Engine-cleaners.....	8 65	Inspector.....	15 50
Firemen.....	5 59	Clerk	5 65
Fitters	8 51		

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.*Wages paid per week of 54 hours in ship-yards in England.*

Description of employment.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Liverpool.	Bristol.
Carpenters and shipwrights.....	\$8 51	\$9 12	\$8 64
Joiners.....	8 03	8 57	7 92
Painters.....	6 80	7 78	.....
Smiths	7 78	8 51	7 92
Strikers.....	.....	5 83	.....
Platers.....	8 03	9 24	.....
Helpers .....	.....	5 35	6 48
Calkers	7 54	6 81	7 20
Riveters	8 03	7 78	.....
Rivet-boys .....	.....	1 58	.....
Sawyers	7 78	.....	.....
Pattern-makers	8 51	.....	.....
Fitters	8 15	8 27	8 64
Helpers .....	.....	.....	6 48
Machinists	7 42	.....	.....
Holders-up .....	.....	6 82	.....
Clippers .....	.....	8 51	.....
Drillers .....	.....	5 46	.....
Laborers .....	.....	5 23	5 47
Iron-workers .....	.....	.....	8 64
Angle-iron smiths .....	.....	.....	9 36

Consul Locke says that the building of ships is one of the most important industries in the north of England—the three north of England rivers, the Tyne, the Wear and the Tees, are lined with ship-yards wherein thousands of men are or have been employed. During the latter part of 1883 overproduction developed into a glut of the market, and there was then a sudden and serious collapse. The smallest yards succumbed and the largest were obliged to discharge a number of their hands and reduce the hours of labor. As the foregoing table shows the full rate of wages, the net or real earnings are of course much less.

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in England.

Description of employment.	Liverpool.	Hull.	Bristol.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Average wages for all England.
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.					
First officers	\$63 26	\$72 00	.....	.....	\$67 33
Second officers	50 47	43 20	\$45 20	\$36 40	43 82
Third officers	36 74	36 00	31 60	28 00	33 08
Able seamen	15 81	.....	17 62	12 40	15 27
Ordinary seamen .....	.....	.....	9 73	.....	9 73
First engineer	83 94	64 80	73 00	72 00	73 44
Second engineer	66 91	43 20	53 50	48 40	53 00
Third engineer	50 48	.....	34 06	28 30	37 61
Firemen	18 90	26 40	18 80	12 60	19 18
OCEAN SAILING SHIPS.					
First mate	38 25	38 60	37 70	28 00	33 14
Second mate	28 07	24 00	25 50	20 40	24 48
Seamen	13 78	14 00	21 89	12 00	15 42
COASTING TRADE.					
Master .....	.....	57 60	.....	77 00	67 00
Mate, first	29 16	38 40	.....	45 76	37 77
Mate, second	24 82	28 50	.....	32 96	28 59
Seamen	*27 24	22 08	.....	28 32	25 88

* And find their own food.

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per week in shops, wholesale or retail, to males and females.

Description of employment.	Hull.	Leeds.
Grocers:		
Men	\$5 00	\$5 50
Boys .....	.....	1 20
Drapers:		
Men	5 50	7 00
Boys .....	.....	2 00
Drugists	6 25	7 00
Hosiery:		
Males	5 75	7 20
Females	3 20	2 50
Milliners	2 44	2 50
Ironmongers	6 60	7 50
Hatters:		
Males	5 80	7 00
Females .....	.....	.....
Earthenware	5 75	2 40
Stationers:		
Males	5 00	7 00
Females	2 80	2 50
Tobacconists, females	2 80	.....
Confectioners, females	3 40	.....
Boots and shoes:		
Males .....	.....	6 00
Females .....	.....	2 50
Fancy goods:		
Males .....	.....	7 00
Females .....	.....	2 50

Store and shop (household supply stores) wages in Birmingham.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
MALES.			
Porters and laborers.....	\$4 88	Young girls who copy orders.....	\$2 18
Delivery porters.....	5 50	Young girls who weigh and pack up.....	2 10
Salesmen.....	5 37	Saleswomen.....	2 00
Chiefs of departments.....	13 37	Principal assistants.....	5 10
		Superior clerks, cashiers, and book-keepers.....	6 00

The above amounts should be increased by the value of a good plain dinner, which is supplied free of charge to the employés at a cost to the employers of about five shillings per week, according to a note attached to the returns by the manager of the firm which furnished the statistics. Whether this free dinner is a general custom or a special arrangement by this particular firm, is not stated.

Gloucester.—The consul at Gloucester gives his shop wages as running from \$2.40 to \$14.40 per week, without any further detail.

The foregoing are the only statistics given in regard to shop wages in England which could be tabulated. To the dissimilarity of working customs and rates of wages for shop service, together with the extent and intricacy of the field embraced, may be attributed the meagerness of the returns under this head.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers in the west of England, with or without board and lodging.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
 GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
In summer, without food and lodging.....	\$3 65
In winter, without food and lodging.....	2 91
Females, ordinary.....	1 14
Females, harvest hands.....	2 18
 SOMERSETSHIRE.	
Males, food sometimes supplied at harvest.....	8 65
Women, field labor, cider and sometimes food.....	1 46
 WILTSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE.	
Males in summer.....	2 91
Males in winter.....	2 67
Women field laborers.....	1 46

Of agricultural labor in the above districts, Consul Lathrop, of Bristol, cannot speak favorably. Wages are lower in the west than in any other part of England.

The following is a description of the appearance of agricultural laborers, as seen by the consul at a "hiring fair" at Chippen Sodbury, in Gloucestershire :

Worn out, their years gone, their muscles stiff, they are useless to the employer, and cannot get a place. They are literally turned out to die, and their only refuge is the workhouse; for it was impossible for them to save anything for their old age. When a pair of boots costs half a week's wages, a Sunday suit three weeks' wages, a pound of the cheapest meat two and a half hours' work, how could they save?

Agricultural wages in the Hull district, county of York, and Liverpool and London districts.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
HULL DISTRICT.			
Farm laborers ¹.....per year...	\$29 00 to \$72 00	Scullery maids.....per year...	\$39 00 to \$46 00
Dairymaids ¹ do.....	67 00 to 86 00		
Housemaids ¹ do.....	58 00 to 67 00		
Wagoner ¹ do.....	67 00 to 96 00		
COUNTY OF YORK.			
Laborer:			
First man ².....per week...	\$4 06	Teamster ⁴.....per year...	73 00
Second man ² do.....	3 70	Herd ⁴ do.....	68 00
Foreman of farm.....per year...	120 00 to 160 00	Dairymaid ⁴ do.....	53 00
Second man ¹ do.....	82 00 to 97 03	Cheese maker ⁴ do.....	121 00
Third plowman ¹ do.....	68 00 to 78 00	Field boy ⁴ do.....	29 00
Plowboy ¹ do.....	48 00 to 68 00	Herdsmen ¹.....per week...	3 50
Shepherd ⁴.....per week...	4 06 to 4 40	Laborer ¹ do.....	4 01
Blacksmith ⁴.....per day...	96	Boys ⁷ do.....	1 70
Joiner ⁴ do.....	96		
Herdman ⁴.....per week...	4 06 to 4 40	LONDON DISTRICT.	
Groom ¹.....per year...	63 00 to 78 00	Laborers in Kent ⁷.....per week...	4 13
Servant girl ¹ do.....	58 00 to 78 00	Laborers in Middlesex ⁷ do.....	4 18
		Laborers in Surrey ⁷ do.....	4 28
		Laborers in Essex ⁷ do.....	3 65
		Laborers in Hereford ⁷ do.....	3 89

¹ With board and lodging.

² With cottage.

³ No cottage; no board.

⁴ And a cottage.

⁵ And two pints of beer.

⁶ With board.

⁷ Without board.

In the agricultural districts around London the agricultural laborers earn on an average about \$220 per annum. It is customary to give a bonus at harvest time, and during that season the laborer is supplied with beer. The general tendency in agricultural wages (notwithstanding the depression in agriculture) is upwards, since the farmers are obliged to pay their hands sufficient wages to overcome the natural tendency to drift into the cities to seek a living.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

The system of half-yearly "fair hiring" still prevails in this district. During the first week in May the consul attended a hiring at the Corn Market in Newcastle. There was a large attendance of both masters and men, women and girls. The laborers, it would seem, fixed their terms, and the employers were forced to accept them, viz: For the half year, men, \$48 to \$78; boys, \$17 to \$24; females, from \$31.64 to girls to \$43.80 to women.

It is usual on these occasions to advance money to the laborers, which the latter spend at night in the public houses. The excesses on these occasions have aroused public sentiment against the system, and it is likely that it will soon be done away with. With all its drawbacks, this system has its advantages; it enables the laborers to meet and consult about terms, and it also enables the masters to select the laborers most suitable to their requirements.

XII.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to the subordinate corporation employés in the city of London.

[Compiled at the consulate-general.]

Description of employment.	Lowest salary.	Highest salary.	Average salary.
<i>City government (London proper, Guildhall, and Mansion House).</i>			
Chief clerks (Guildhall).....	\$820 00	\$3,556 00	.....
Copying clerks.....	486 00	790 00	.....
Laborers, a week.....	5 40	7 20	6 00
Porters, a week.....	3 40	7 20	6 00

As to ordinary trades—carpenters, bricklayers, &c.—employed by the city of London, it is usual for the proper officers of the vestries or parishes (local divisions) to give out the work by contract, and then the average rates as tabulated under “General trades” are in force. On an average, a common laborer will receive 10 cents per hour, and a skilled mechanic 17 cents per hour, for 52 hours, a week’s work. Street cleaners, men, 62 to 90 cents a day; boys, 30 to 62; dustmen (carmen), \$5.35 to \$5.83 a week.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices—exclusive of tradesmen and laborers—in England.

[Compiled at the consulate-general.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.*	Highest wages.*	Average wages.
GENERAL CIVIL SERVICE GRADES.			
Higher division clerks†	\$486	\$1,946	\$973
Lower division clerks‡	389	973	581
Lower division clerk, (7 hours offices)§	462	1,217	840
Boy clerks (age 15 to 17 years)	195	245	220
Men copyists (20 cents an hour)			420
Boy copyists (8 to 9½ cents an hour)	230	250	210
Men messengers	230	250	240
Boy messengers	76	114	95
SALARY LIST OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.			
Secretary of state			24,332
Under secretary of state			9,733
Three assistant secretaries of state			7,300
Chief clerk	4,866	6,083	
6 senior clerks	4,380	4,866	
6 assistant clerks	3,406	3,893	
20 first-class junior clerks	973	2,920	
4 second-class junior clerks	486	973	
Librarian	3,406	4,866	
Sublibrarian	2,676	3,162	
2 first-class clerks, librarian’s department	1,946	2,433	
2 second-class clerks, librarian’s department	1,216	1,752	
4 third-class clerks, librarian’s department	486	1,167	
Superintendent treaty department	3,406	4,866	
Assistant treaty department	2,676	3,162	
Clerk in treaty department	1,216	1,752	
CHIEF CLERK’S OFFICE.			
Three first-class clerks	1,946	2,433	
Two second-class clerks	1,216	1,752	
Five third-class clerks	486	1,167	
Translator			2,433
Oriental interpreter			1,946
Four clerks lower division	389	773	
Clerk in passport office			1,216
Private secretary			1,460
Precis writer			1,460
Two temporary clerks			680
Printer			729
Proof-reader			505
Officekeeper			973
Assistant officekeeper			438
Assistant officekeeper	238	427	
Coal porter			316
Assistant coal porter			215
Porter			438
Porter	292	389	
Housekeeper			607

* The two amounts indicate the limits, the salary being dependent on length of service.

† Commencing at \$486 and increasing by triennial increments of \$73.

‡ Same triennial increment.

§ Same triennial increment.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments, &c.—Continued.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.*	Highest wages.*	Average wages.
EXTRA ALLOWANCES.			
Permanent under secretary of state, for management of secret service fund	81,400	81,400	81,400
Two private secretaries	729	729	729
For languages	729	729	729
12 Queen's foreign service messengers	1,916	1,916	1,916
2 Queen's home messengers	1,216	1,216	1,216
5 Queen's home messengers	973	973	973
2 Queen's home messengers	729	729	729
Examining medical officer	146	146	146
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Secretary's office.</i>			
Postmaster-General			\$12,100
Secretary			9,733
Financial secretary			7,300
Assistant secretaries	84,806	5,840	4,770
Chief clerk	2,406	4,282	
5 principal clerks, upper section	2,822	3,310	
9 principal clerks, lower section	1,946	2,433	
10 first-class clerks	1,265	1,849	
19 second-class clerks	730	973	
24 third-class clerks	380	973	
Lower division clerks, &c.			
<i>Missing letter branch.</i>			
1 clerk	1,586	2,190	2,433
1 first-class clerk	1,921	1,460	
Second-class clerk	1,921	1,460	
Third-class clerk	496	973	
<i>Storekeeper's branch.</i>			
Storekeeper	1,946	2,433	
1 clerk	1,021	1,460	
1 supervisor	973	1,460	
3 overseers	584	705	
5 foremen of laborers	280	444	
32 porters and laborers	238	340	
18 porters and laborers	228	316	
Passengers (boys)	88	128	
<i>Clearing-house branch—female clerical staff.</i>			
Superintendent	802	1,400	
2 principal clerks	535	730	
18 first-class clerks	380	488	
44 second-class clerks	184	365	
<i>Returned-letter office.</i>			
7 first-class returners (male)	584	634	
13 first-class returners (female)	226	302	
14 second-class returners (male)	230	570	
27 second-class returners (female)	177	216	
5 third-class returners (female)	201	316	
<i>Postmasters.</i>			
At northern district			2,433
At N. W. district			2,433
At E. C. district			3,406
At S. W. district			3,285
At W. C. district			3,940
At E. district			2,433
Paddington			2,433
Galing			730
Putney			584
Wandsworth, &c.			1,763
501 small letter-receiving offices in London	24	584	
<i>Letter-carriers and sorters.</i>			
<i>East central district (the city proper):</i>			
260 letter-carriers	292	380	
97 junior letter-carriers	228	265	
94 junior letter-carriers, second class	176	228	
11 porters and laborers	228	342	
<i>Suburban letter-carriers.</i>			
Division I	228	352	
Division II	265	342	
Division III (estimated)	240	310	

* The two amounts indicate the limits, the salary being dependent on length of service.
† Wages regulated by varying circumstances.

XIV.—TRADES AND LABOR—GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

is paid by the week of average 48 hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ in city of London.

[Compiled at the consulate-general.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
ers and porters (standard Government scale)	\$4 38	\$6 57	\$5 48
m-house : 'atermen, first class	8 00	9 35	8 67
'atermen, second class	6 56	7 52	7 04
xtra men			5 10
ralty : preman, coopers, bakers, &c.			11 20
opers, bakers, &c.			7 10
men (privates) : bird class, two years' service			5 88
second class, five years' service			6 56
irst class, seven years' service			7 40

* Uniform, boots, &c., furnished.

some branches of trade and labor under Government employment rates fall below the prices paid by individuals or firms for the same work, but the steadiness of employment and the less number of daily hours of labor more than account for the difference.

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES IN ENGLAND.

Description of employment.	Liverpool (50 hours).	Corwall (54 hours).	Bristol (54 hours).	London (54 hours).	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Manchester (53 hours).	Tunstall.	Average wages for England.
editors : ob-work	\$6 50	\$5 04	\$6 81	\$8 76	\$8 70	\$7 58	\$7 29	\$7 23
Weeklies			7 30	9 78	9 75	8 76	7 29	8 77
allies			9 23	9 78	9 75	8 75	7 29	8 95
ine-men	6 50	5 04	7 77	9 00		8 02	7 29	7 27
men	6 50	5 04	6 81		8 34	8 02	7 29	6 98
otypers			1 70	1 90		1 46		1 69
readers	6 58	5 04	7 30	9 50	11 00			8 46
binders				8 76				8 76
bers, girls				8 30				3 30
graphers						7 58		7 53

SCOTLAND.

As the trade conditions in Scotland do not materially differ from those in England, and as the consul-general has prepared from the reports of the several consuls in Scotland a statement showing the rates of wages paid to the general trades in that country, a brief review here of the reports from Dundee, Dunfermline, Glasgow and Leith will suffice.

DUNDEE.

The food of the working classes in this manufacturing center, writes Consul Wells, is simple and homely: breakfast, porridge and milk, or tea or coffee and bread and butter, with perhaps an egg, a small bit of bacon or a herring; dinner is frequently Scotch broth, cooked with cabbage or other vegetables, and beef in small quantities; supper, tea, with bread and butter. Mill and factory girls who do not reside at home are compelled to live more plainly, their wages being insufficient to procure them the full fare here specified.

The working classes of Dundee are poorly provided for in the way of house accommodation. There are in the city 8,620 houses, of only one room each, occupied by 23,670 persons; 16,187 two-room houses, occupied by 74,374 men, women, and children. Of the 140,000 people in Dundee, 118,000 live in one, two and three room houses.

Consul Wells's description of life in what he calls the single-room "hovels" shows a condition of affairs, where "five or six human beings are sheltered with nothing to lie on but the floor, and covering themselves, when they have an opportunity, with jute burlaps which they take in to make into hand-sewed bags."

As to the habits of the working classes of Dundee, while there is much dissipation and recklessness, there is, the consul says, a large number who are both prudent and economical, and manage to save considerable money. The jute mills give employment to many, and labor is drawn thither from the smaller towns and from rural districts. Boys and girls under 14 find employment as "half-timers," and earn from 60 to 70 cents per week of 28 hours' work. All above 14 enter as full-timers, and earn the average wages given below in the statement showing the general labor conditions in Scotland.

The feeling between employers and employés in Dundee is reported as harmonious, which fact largely affects in a favorable manner the prosperity of the city.

Trade is well organized and labor is regarded as benefited by the unions.

Strikes are not of frequent occurrence, arbitration being chiefly resorted to in case of differences between capital and labor; when strikes do take place family suffering is not acute, as the union generally pays the striker about half-wage rate while funds last.

The general condition of the Dundee working classes is not satisfactory, and the very few opportunities offered for their improvement is one of the chief causes of emigration.

The consul estimates the number of women and girls employed in the jute and linen factories of Dundee at between 50,000 and 60,000. Females in the factories average \$2.50 per week, and the same rate holds good in dressmaking and other shop employments.

The moral and physical condition of the female operatives is considered good, on the whole, and the consul credits much of this satisfactory condition to the well-ventilated factories, the simple dietary, and the active co-operation of the churches.

The wages of the women workers of Dundee have increased 5 per cent. during the last five years, while the decrease in the price of the necessities of life has amounted to from 3 to 5 per cent.

GLASGOW.

Ship-building is one of the principal industries of Glasgow, but, as on the Tyne, it seems to have fallen into depression. During the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 it was characterized by the greatest activity in the history of the trade, writes Consul Harte, but at present its condition is gloomy. During the month of December, 1883, 4,000 workmen were discharged from the Clyde ship-yards. It was estimated, the consul says, that at the date of his writing, June 17, 1884, 1,500 operative ship-builders were out of employment.

The present wage rates in the Clyde ship-yards, being what are called "depressed rates," are given by Consul Harte as follows, per week of 54 hours :

Description of employment.	Wages.	Description of employment.	Wages.
Shipwrights	\$7 68	Machine-men	\$6 56
Shipjoiners	7 11	Hammer-men	4 65
Blacksmiths	7 00	Laborers	3 89
Engineers	6 60	Riveters (piecework)	12 16*
Ship-painters	7 64	Fitters (piecework)	13 35*
Plumbers	8 78	Calkers (piecework)	17 00*
Riggers	8 85		

The workingmen of the Glasgow district, writes the consul, as a general rule, have a struggle to make both ends meet, and only by steady habits can they succeed in having a balance on the right side. The high wages paid until quite recently have had the effect, it is said, of demoralizing a large proportion of the Clyde ship-builders. Earning good pay in comparatively short hours during the flush times, they absented themselves from work and spent their evenings in drink. The result was that when depression came the iron-workers, who gained the best wages, were the least prepared for the reaction.

Mr. Harte deals at some length with the labor organizations and co-operative societies of his district, from which much can be learned of the conditions and habits of the working people of the Clyde.

Legislation regulating the public and general relations between masters and men seems to be more favorable to the working people in England, without being oppressive to honest employers, than in Scotland; or if similar legislation is in existence in both countries, it is not enforced in Scotland.

Few opportunities for the improvement of his condition are offered to the Glasgow workingman. It is almost impossible for a workingman

* Highest wages.

to house his family decently on his wages ; laying up anything for old age is the rare exception.

The number of females employed in the Glasgow consular district is given as follows in Consul Harte's report:

Manufacturing and mechanical.....	71,593
Professional, clerks, teachers, laundresses, house-keepers, hotel and boarding-house keepers, &c	4,827
Agriculture.....	3,040
Total	79,450

According to official returns the population of Scotland numbers 3,735,573, of which 1,936,098 are females. Female workers of all classes and grades are put down for all Scotland at 498,271, so that nearly 26 per cent. of all the female population is engaged in some employment.

Consul Harte estimates the weekly wages paid to females in his district as follows : Minimum, \$1.46; maximum, \$4.74; average, \$2.68.

The physical and moral condition of the Glasgow female operatives is good, having improved greatly during late years. This improved condition is attributed to the operation of the Factory and Workshops Act.

The wages in mills and factories are about the same as they were five years ago, but the wages of milliners, dressmakers, &c., have increased considerably. Owing to the imports of food supplies, especially from the United States, the prices of the necessaries of life have decreased in the last ten years.

DUNFERMLINE.

This being what is called a country district, its working classes may be considered the best representatives of the proverbial Scotch thrift and economy.

Consul Myers reports that as a rule they are steady, industrious, orderly and temperate; slow in their movements, and in competition with American workmen would be left behind, both in the quantity and quality of their work. They are religiously inclined—attending church twice every Sunday—yet are fond of amusement, and spend their holidays in dancing, national games and excursions. They are economical in household expenses, but what is saved thereby is spent in amusement and dress, and few lay up anything for emergencies.

The population of the Dunfermline district is almost entirely a working population, engaged in the manufacture of household napery, oil-cloth for floors, coal mining, and farming. Their houses are, on the whole, comfortable, their food plain and wholesome, their clothing substantial; they are mainly strong and healthy, and so well contented with their condition that very few emigrate.

WAGES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 51 to 77 hours.

Occupations.	Glasgow.	Dundee.	Leith.	Dunfermline.	Average for all Scotland.
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers	\$8 15	\$7 50	\$7 13	\$7 14	\$7 50
Hod-carriers	5 61	4 65	5 11	4 59	4 50
Masons	7 13	7 53	6 62	.....	7 10
Tenders	4 59	4 65	4 86	.....	4 70
Plasterers	6 11	6 72	6 62	5 86	6 38
Tenders	5 10	4 65	5 10	.....	4 95
Slaters	7 13	7 23	7 13	5 86	6 98
Roofers	7 13	.....	.....	.....	7 13
Tenders	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10
Plumbers	7 13	7 23	.....	5 86	6 86
Assistants	5 10	4 86	.....	.....	4 10
Carpenters	7 13	7 78	.....	5 86	6 91
Gas-fitters	7 13	6 44	.....	.....	6 90
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers	7 89	6 32	6 08	5 76	6 51
Blacksmiths	6 87	6 32	.....	6 50	6 58
Strikers	4 59	4 63	.....	.....	4 61
Bookbinders	6 11	7 29	.....	.....	6 70
Brickmakers	6 11	5 88	.....	.....	5 97
Brewers	9 17	5 34	6 08	.....	6 86
Butchers	5 61	6 08	.....	.....	5 95
Brass founders	6 62	6 72	5 59	.....	6 31
Cabinet-makers	7 38	6 08	.....	.....	6 73
Confectioners	6 11	6 80	.....	.....	6 48
Cigar-makers	6 11	.....	.....	.....	6 11
Coopers	6 62	6 08	7 30	.....	6 66
Cutlers	7 13	6 32	.....	.....	6 73
Distillers	6 11	.....	.....	.....	6 11
Drivers:					
Draymen and teamsters	6 00	4 49	5 25	.....	5 28
Cab, carriage, and street railways	{ 6 00	4 86	4 62	.....	5 18
Dyers	5 61	6 56	.....	.....	5 57
Engravers	7 13	7 29	10 95	.....	8 46
Furriers	6 62	7 50	.....	.....	7 06
Gardeners	5 10	4 86	.....	.....	4 96
Hatters	6 62	7 29	9 73	.....	7 88
Horse-shoers	7 13	6 80	6 69	.....	6 88
Jewelers	7 13	6 56	7 30	.....	7 09
Laborers, porters, &c	4 59	4 12	4 38	.....	4 36
Lithographers	7 13	7 53	.....	.....	7 33
Millwrights	6 11	7 41	.....	.....	6 76
Nailmakers (hand) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potters	6 62	.....	.....	.....	6 62
Printers	8 15	7 89	.....	5 76	7 27
Teachers (public schools) .....	.....	18 69	.....	.....	18 00
Saddle and harness makers	5 61	5 58	6 57	5 28	5 76
Sailmakers	6 11	6 08	7 30	.....	6 50
Stevedores	5 10	4 12	6 00	.....	5 07
Tanners	6 11	6 80	.....	.....	6 46
Tailors	7 00	7 77	6 81	6 00	6 90
Telegraph operators (men) .....	.....	12 00	12 16	.....	12 08
Tinsmiths	6 62	6 56	6 81	.....	6 67
Weavers (outside of mills)	5 10	2 67	.....	.....	3 88

* Real average, 87.

II.—FACTORIES AND MILLS IN SCOTLAND.

Average wages (per week of 56 hours) in the Dundee jute mills.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.																										
<i>Jute-preparing department.</i>																													
Pickers of jute, men.....	\$4 18	Double-loom weavers, piecework, women	\$4 06																										
Strikers-up, piecework, women.....	3 28	Tenters, men.....	5 20																										
Hand at softeners, young men.....	3 40	Dressers, men	6 44																										
Preparers, women.....	2 24	Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men.....	7 29																										
Boys 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers.....	2 13																												
Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men.....	6 44	<i>Finishing department.</i>																											
<i>Jute-spinning department.</i>																													
Coarse spinners of jute, women.....	2 30	Croppers, men	3 88																										
Fine spinners of jute, women.....	2 18	Calenderers, men	4 88																										
Piccers, girls 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers, girls.....	1 74	Measurers, men	4 44																										
Shifters, girls 14 to 15 years of age, jute-workers, girls.....	1 45	Lappers, men	4 24																										
Half-timers, boys and girls, 10 to 14 years of age, jute-workers, boys and girls.....	70	Packers, men	5 04																										
Reelers, piecework, women.....	2 91	Foremen or overseers over all these workmen, men.....	7 89																										
Bobbin winders, piecework, women.....	3 75																												
Cop winders, piecework, women.....	3 65	<i>Mechanical department.</i>																											
Warpers, piecework, women.....	3 65	Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men.....	5 83	Mechanics (iron fitters and turners), men	7 04			Millwrights, men	7 41			Joiners, men	6 80			Other tradesmen employed in these works, men	7 04			Foremen or overseers over all these tradesmen, men	8 51	<i>Jute-weaving department.</i>				Single-loom weavers, piecework, women	2 57		
Foremen or overseers over all these workers, men.....	5 83	Mechanics (iron fitters and turners), men	7 04																										
		Millwrights, men	7 41																										
		Joiners, men	6 80																										
		Other tradesmen employed in these works, men	7 04																										
		Foremen or overseers over all these tradesmen, men	8 51																										
<i>Jute-weaving department.</i>																													
Single-loom weavers, piecework, women	2 57																												

NOTE.—Above noted wages are also a fair average of what is paid in the linen factories or mills within this consular district.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in factories or mills in Glasgow.

[Copied by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>FEMALES.*</i>			
Woolen and wincey factory weavers.....	\$3 04	Tapers in woolen and wincey factories.....	\$0 75
Cotton factory weavers.....	2 55	Tenters in woolen and wincey factories.....	10 21
Woolen and wincey pirn winders.....	2 19	Mechanics in woolen and wincey factories.....	
Beam warpers.....	3 40	Drawers in woolen and wincey factories.....	7 20
Cop winders for bobbins.....	3 04	Twisters in woolen and wincey factories.....	6 33
Tenders and young girls [general].....	1 94	Beamers in woolen and wincey factories.....	6 67
Packers, &c.....	1 70		8 68
<i>MALES.*</i>			

* With very few exceptions, all the above classes are on piecework, and the average earnings in a Glasgow mill are given.

Wages paid per week in factories or mills in the consular district of Leith.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Description of employment.	Hours.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Hours.	Average wages.
<i>Paper mills.*</i>					
Paper makers:			<i>Fishing-net manufacturers.</i>		
Men	72	\$5 11	Female:		
Boys	72	1 46	Mill workers, on time	56	\$2 56
Glaziers:			Networkers, on piece-work	56	4 13
Women	51	2 67	Male net workers, on piece work	56	5 23
Girls	51	1 70	Mechanics	56	6 33
Finishers, women	51	2 92			
Rag-sorters, women	51	2 55			
Esparto sorters:					
Women	51	2 67			
Men	57	4 38			
Firemen	72	5 84			
Mechanics, &c	57	6 32			
Laborers	57	3 89			
<i>Envelope manufacturers.</i>					
Cuttermen, time workers, men	54	6 32	<i>Vulcanite manufacturers.</i>		
Mechanics, time workers, men	54	7 30	Vulcanite makers	56	4 86
Unskilled, time workers, men	54	4 13	Polishers, girls	56	2 43
Hand folders, piece workers, girls	54	2 48	Cutters, boys	56	3 05
Machinists, piece workers, girls	54	2 79	Sawers, girls	56	2 43
Gummers, piece workers, girls	54	2 19	Buffers	56	8 03
Forewomen, time workers	54	4 18	Grindere	56	5 59
			<i>Tobacco manufacturers.†</i>		
			Female workers, first class, piece work	50	2 92
			Female workers, second class, piece work	50	1 46
			Male workers, time work	50	5 84
			<i>Flour mills.</i>		
			Men, per week		7 05

* In the Valleyfield paper mills, near the town of Penicuik, about 10 miles south of Edinburgh, fully 900 people are employed, of whom about one half are women and girls.

† There are no cigar manufacturers in this district, or perhaps in Scotland.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of 54 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in the district of Dundee.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Pattern-makers	\$7 41
Joiners	6 68
Brass molders	8 26
Iron molders	8 34
Dressers	4 86
Assistants	4 66
Blacksmiths	7 29
Hammermen	4 88
Turners	7 29
Planers	6 38
Slotters	5 18
Drillers	5 54
Screwers	4 66
Finishers and fitters	7 14
Assistants	3 96
Coppersmiths	7 83
Assistants	3 76
Boiler-makers:	
Platers	8 57
Riveters and caulkers	8 01
Assistants	4 71

The Glasgow and Leith tables are not in form for exhibit under this head, the first giving the wages by the hour only, and the latter including ship-yards.

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours to glass-workers in United States consular district of Dundee, Scotland.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.
GAUGE GLASSES.	
Men, piecework	\$8 33
Boys, time wages	1 07
BOTTLES.	
Men, piecework	8 51
Apprentices, piecework	5 43
Boys, time wages	1 21
Firemen for above	3 46

Wages paid per week to glass-workers (rough plate) in Glasgow.

[Compiled by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Hours per week.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Hours per week.	Average wages.
Ladlers	40	\$9 24	Blacksmiths	60	\$5 83
Kilnmen	40	8 75	Mixers	60	5 83
Kiln assistants	40	6 56	Glass-cutters	60	8 01
Pullers-off	40	6 81	Packers	60	4 86
Reiller-men	40	5 83	Warehouse-boys	60	2 07
Bogrie-boys	40	8 65	Furnace-builder	60	9 73
Founder	96	9 73	Laborers	60	4 86
Teasers	72	7 29	Carters	60	6 08
Caremen	96	6 56	Watchmen	72	5 10
Potmakers	60	8 51	Glass-pickers (women)	60	2 43
Joiners	60	6 08	Manager .....	.....	24 33
Crate-makers	60	4 33			

NOTE.—Only rough plate-glass is manufactured in Glasgow.

V.—MINES AND MINING IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per day of 8 hours in and in connection with coal mines in Glasgow and district.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Under-ground men.</i>	
Firemen	\$0 91
Roadsmen	35
Drivers	64
Bottomers	81
Miners	97
<i>Above-ground men (per day of 12 hours).</i>	
Engine-man	65
Pithead-man	68
Boiler fireman	61
Runners	64
Screenmen	68
Plateslayers	61
Wagoners and brakemen	65
Blacksmiths	1 01
Joiners	1 01

Wages paid per day of 8 hours in and in connection with coal mines in the consular district of Leith.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Description of employment.	Hours per day.	Average wages.
Miners	8	\$1.09
Engine-men	12	85
Bankmen	12	85
Engineers	9	1.28
Joiners	9	1.09
Smiths	9	91
Laborers	9	75

Consul Malmros says:

Wages for miners are much the same now as they were in 1878, when last reported on. They fell slightly in 1879 during a period of general depression, but rose again in 1880 when times improved, and have fluctuated variously since then. Previous to the year 1850, when the movement for bettering his condition was only in its infancy, the pay of the miner was 61 cents per day, and, counting off his usual deductions, he was left with a sum even less than was paid to the poorest agricultural laborer. Wages per day have varied very considerably since 1850, as the following brief note will show: Year 1854, \$1.21; 1859, 79 cents; 1864, 97 cents; 1869, 91 cents; 1872 to 1874, \$1.46 to \$2.43; 1879, 73 cents to \$1.09.

The miners generally did not save much out of the high wages obtained during the period 1872 to 1874. Such a time is not likely to occur again, as the high prices then got for coal stimulated other nations to search for it, with the result that several countries to which coal used to be exported in large quantities from Great Britain have now coal mines of their own.

With reference to the cost of living, it may be stated that miners, as a rule, make the cost of living exactly the same as the wages they earn. The rents they pay are generally about 24 to 36 cents per week, and deductions are made from their wages of 6 cents per man per week for doctor's fees, 4 cents for sharpening their working tools, and 4 cents for school. This last is a great advantage to a man with a large family, which nearly every married miner has.

Strikes are frequent, and the feeling between the miners and their employers for a long time has not been of an amicable nature.

Almost every colliery has a benefit society for itself, the men paying each fortnight a sum into the funds, and in the event of sickness, personal or otherwise, getting help.

In many collieries they have co-operative stores, which are considered of great benefit to the men.

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the consular district of Dundee.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages per week of 60 hours.	Description of employment.	Average wages per week of 60 hours.
Station-masters.....	\$8 88	Yardamen.....	\$6 58
Goods agents.....	10 20	Goods checkers.....	3 46
Inspectors.....	6 30	Goods porters.....	4 51
Engine-drivers.....	8 30	Masons.....	5 70
Engine-stokers.....	5 58	Joiners.....	6 06
Book agents and clerks.....	3 40	Plumbers.....	6 22
Guards or conductors.....	6 08	Painters.....	5 33
Goods cashiers and clerks.....	4 00	Blacksmiths.....	6 06
Parcel clerks.....	4 02	Signal-fitters.....	5 33
Ticket examiners and collectors.....	4 49	Platelayers.....	4 64
Signal-men.....	4 98	Laborers.....	3 53
Gatekeepers.....	4 02	Passenger porters.....	3 53

Rates of wages paid to the various classes of workmen employed upon railways in Scotland in 1873, 1878 and 1884.

Description of employment.	1873, per week.	1878, per week.	1884, per week.
<i>Passenger department.*</i>			
Passenger guards.....	\$4 80 to \$6 00	\$5 04 to \$6 48	† \$5 11 to \$6 57
Goods guards.....	5 28	6 96	5 84
Block signalmen.....	4 56	5 04	5 50
Pointermen.....	4 32	4 56	4 80
Ordinary station porters.....	4 00	4 20	4 20
Porters in Edinburgh.....	4 32	4 56	4 80
Goods porters.....	4 32	4 56	4 80
Goods porters in Edinburgh.....	4 00	4 80	5 04
Foremen in goods department.....	4 80	5 57	4 80
		4 80	5 76
<i>Engineer's department.</i>			
Chief foreman.....	5 76	6 48	7 30
Squad foreman.....	5 28	5 52	5 85
Ordinary surfacemen.....	4 56	4 80	4 13
Special squads.....	4 80	5 04	4 88
		4 56	4 80

* All these classes are paid extra for Sunday or extra night shift. The rates are for six days of twelve hours at the utmost, but around Edinburgh eight hours shifts for signalmen.

† Rising 24 cents per year.

‡ According to class of cabin and signals.

§ But all over the line \$4.80 is the rate.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of 54 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in United States consular district of Dundee.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Extra per week when on old work.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
<i>Iron ships.</i>				
Carpenters.....	\$0 54	\$7 65	\$8 13	\$8 00
Joiners.....	48	7 37	7 65	7 51
Laborers in ship-yard.....		4 00	4 50	4 24
Blacksmiths.....		6 56	8 01	7 29
Blacksmith's hammermen.....		4 62	4 86	4 84
Platers and fitters.....	97	7 41	28 54	17 98
Platers and fitters' laborers.....	73	3 88	6 08	5 04
Painters:				
Grainers.....		7 65	7 65	7 65
Ordinary.....		7 10	7 10	7 10
Laborers.....		4 86	5 70	5 28
Riveters.....	97	7 04	18 12	12 63
Heaters.....	48	2 18	4 12	3 15
Holders-up.....	73	5 00	13 60	9 41
Hole-borers.....	73	5 00	8 00	6 44
Caulkers.....	97	7 04	12 15	9 60
Fitters, benchmen, and vertical drillers.....		5 58	6 32	5 95
<i>Wood ships.</i>				
Carpenters.....		7 65	7 65	7 65
Joiners.....		5 58	7 38	7 00
Blacksmiths.....		4 86	8 26	6 87
Laborers to blacksmiths—hammermen.....		3 15	4 86	4 56
Laborers in ship-yard.....		4 12	4 12	4 12

Statement showing the present rates of wages earned per week in the Clyde ship-yards.

[Compiled by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Weekly wages.	Description of employment.	Weekly wages.
Shipwrights.....	\$7 66	Plumbers.....	\$8 78
Shipjoiners.....	7 11	Riggers.....	8 85
Blacksmiths.....	7 00	Machine men.....	6 56
Engineers.....	6 80	Hammermen.....	4 85
Ship painters.....	7 66	Laborers.....	3 89

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam, in the United States consular district of Dundee, Scotland.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Sail.</i>			
Captain.....	\$97 20	Mate.....	\$41 31
Mate.....	38 88	Second mate.....	29 16
Second mate.....	30 71	Carpenter.....	30 71
Carpenter.....	29 16	Boatswain.....	18 82
Salimaker.....	25 50	Steward.....	24 30
Boatwain.....	20 60	Cook.....	21 83
Steward.....	23 04	Able-bodied seaman.....	17 01
Cook.....	20 61	First engineer.....	72 76
Able-bodied seaman.....	14 58	Second engineer.....	43 74
<i>Steam.</i>			
Captain.....	97 20	Third engineer.....	29 10
		Donkeyman.....	18 22
		Fireman.....	17 01

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men), distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation and between sail and steam in Glasgow.

[Compiled by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Ocean passenger steamers.</i>			
Captain.....	\$155 73	Second officer.....	\$21 88
First officer.....	82 73	Third officer.....	10 48
Second officer.....	68 13	Fourth officer.....	-----
Third officer.....	58 39	Boatswain.....	30 67
Fourth officer.....	41 24	Carpenter.....	27 98
Boatswain.....	24 33	Able-bodied seaman.....	17 02
Able-bodied seaman.....	20 07	Cook.....	21 23
Engineer.....	87 59	Steward.....	10 48
Second engineer.....	77 86	<i>Coasting trade steamers.</i>	
Third engineer.....	60 82	Captain.....	51 08
Fourth engineer.....	51 08	First mate.....	26 78
Trimmers.....	25 54	Able-bodied seaman.....	15 98
Firemen.....	15 80	Carpenter.....	20 67
Cook.....	48 65	First engineer.....	31 68
Steward.....	29 19	Second engineer.....	43 79
<i>Ocean cargo steamers.</i>			
Captain.....	72 99	Firemen and trimmers.....	26 27
First officer.....	37 71	<i>Coasting trade sailing vessels.</i>	
Second officer.....	27 98	Captain.....	34 08
Boatswain.....	21 89	First mate.....	18 24
Carpenter.....	24 33	Able-bodied seaman.....	14 58
Able-bodied seaman.....	17 02	<i>Steam river navigation.</i>	
Ordinary seaman.....	9 73	Captain.....	72 98
First engineer.....	68 18	First mate.....	31 62
Second engineer.....	41 36	Able-bodied seaman.....	26 78
Third engineer.....	29 19	Carpenter.....	31 62
Firemen.....	19 46	First engineer.....	51 08
Cook and steward.....	26 76	Second engineer.....	38 88
<i>Ocean sailing vessels.</i>			
Captain.....	57 59		
First officer.....	58 93		

IX.—SHOP WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in grocery, dry goods and other general stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Dundee.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
<i>Grocery stores.</i>			
Clerks or shopmen:			
Males.....	\$5 34	\$7 77	\$6 68
Females.....	2 18	3 65	2 91
<i>Dry goods stores.</i>			
Clerks or shopmen:			
Males.....	6 08	10 94	7 27
Females.....	2 18	3 65	2 91
<i>Other general stores.</i>			
Clerks or shopmen:			
Males.....	8 68	8 51	7 29
Females.....	2 18	3 65	2 91

Wages paid per week or year in stores or shops in Leith.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
<i>Stationers, booksellers, &c.</i>			
Men not in charge of departments, per week of 56 hours.....	\$6 08	\$12 16	\$7 30
Men in charge of departments, per year †.....	729 97	1,459 95	.....
<i>Drapers, silk mercers (dry goods stores), &c.</i>			
Female assistants:			
Seamstresses, per week of 56 hours.....	1 70	4 38	2 42
Sales girls, per week of 56 hours.....	1 70	4 38	2 42
Sales women, per year.....	243 33	632 64	380 82
Boys, per year.....	48 66	.....	.....
Young men, per year.....	194 66	*973 30	243 32
Managers of establishments, per year.....	973 30	8,406 55	1,459 95
Milliners and dressmakers, per week.....	97	3 89	2 43
<i>Iron-mongers, &c.</i>			
Apprentices, per year.....	48 66	*121 66	.....
Young men, per year.....	148 00	*729 97	316 32
<i>Grocers.</i>			
Apprentices, per year §.....	48 66	102 20	.....
Salemen, per week of 60 hours.....	3 40	7 30	6 08

* The salary of \$973.30, or anything near it, is that of buyers, who are usually heads of departments.

† First and second year, \$48.66; fifth year, \$121.66.

‡ \$729.97, or something near it, to managers.

§ Apprentices usually receive \$48.66 the first year, \$58.40 the second, \$73 the third, and \$87.00 the fourth year. When a fifth year's services are given the pay is generally \$102.20.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in Dundee.

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Kitchen or general servant (that can cook or wash)*.....	\$48 60	\$68 04	\$58 82
Cook (to do a little housework)*.....	68 04	87 48	77 76
Cook, high class*.....	116 64	145 80	128 86
House and table maid*.....	68 04	77 76	72 90
Nursery maids*.....	58 32	77 76	68 00
Butlers*.....	145 80	437 40	194 40
Butler's assistants, boys*.....	68 04	77 76	72 90
Coachman†.....	145 80	240 20	243 00
Gardeners*.....	145 80	486 00	248 00

* Found, i. e., including board and lodging.

† With house, small garden, light, and coal.

Wages paid per year to household servants in Glasgow.

[Compiled by Consul Harte.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
FEMALES.			
Cook, plain *	\$77 86	Still-room maid *	\$82 78
Cook, with washing *	97 33	Table-maid *	87 59
Cook and housekeeper *	199 52	Nurse, upper *	116 79
Cook, having kitchen and scullery maids under *	145 99	Nurse, baby *	92 46
General servant *	77 86	Nurse, walking *	77 86
General servant (young girl) *	48 79	MALES.	
Housekeeper *	97 33	Butler *	243 32
Housemaid *	77 86	Footman *	145 99
Kitchen-maid *	68 13	Groom *	204 29
Laundry-maid *	92 46	Gardener †	253 05
Lady's-maid *	107 06	Coachman †	253 05
Scullery-maid *	58 39		

* With board.

† Free house, coal, gas, &c.

Wages paid per year to household servants in the consular district of Leith.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Housemaids	\$97 33	Nurse-girls	\$48 66
Cooks	107 06	Butlers	839 83
Table-maids	97 33	Footmen	121 66
Nurses (above 25 years of age)	107 06		

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the consular district of Dundee.*

[Compiled by Consul Wells.]

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Foremen (generally married) *	\$155 52	\$174 96	\$165 24
Second and third hands (generally single) †	106 92	138 08	121 50
Ordinary hands	61	73	67
Ordinary hands, during harvest §	5 88	6 07	5 97
Ordinary hands, if engaged || .....	21 87	26 73	24 80
Housemaids || .....	58 32	87 48	72 90
Outworkers—			
Female	per day ..	25	33
Female, during harvest	do ..	85	87
Female, during potato lifting	do ..	49	49

* Including free house, garden, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon milk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds oatmeal, and from 6 to 7 pounds potatoes per day.

† With milk and meal as above, and sleeping accommodation, bedding, and fire in "bothy." N. B.—They usually sell half their allowance of meal, value \$14.58.

§ Weekly and monthly in proportion.

|| With lunch twice a day, value about 8 cents. N. B.—This custom is, however, dying out.

|| No board in the case of ordinary agricultural laborers.

|| Including board and lodging. N. B.—In all cases 10 hours constitute a day's work, commencing at 6 a. m., two hours interval from 11 to 1 for noon, and finishing at 6 p. m.

Wages paid per year or per day to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Scotland.

[Compiled by Consul Malmros.]

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the Lothians and east of Scotland.</i>				
Free cottage, garden, and allowances of fire, food, &c., amounting to (about)*	\$105 60	\$108 00	\$108 00	-----
Money wages	112 80	134 40	132 00	-----
	218 40	242 40	240 00	-----
Increase, 1873-1878				\$24 00
Decrease, 1878-1884				2 40
Increase since 1873				21 60
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the southwest of Scotland.</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.				
Allowance of meal and potatoes, with free cottage and garden	67 20	67 20	67 20	-----
Money wages	144 00	163 20	160 20	-----
	211 20	230 40	227 40	-----
Increase, 1873-1878				19 20
Decrease, 1878-1884				3 00
Increase since 1873				16 20
II.—SINGLE MEN.				
Board and lodging, equal in value to	74 80	74 80	74 80	-----
Money wages	136 80	153 80	150 00	-----
	211 60	228 40	224 80	-----
Increase, 1873-1878				16 80
Decrease, 1878-1884				3 60
Increase since 1873				13 20
III.—WOMEN.				
Board and lodging, &c., equal to	67 20	67 20	67 20	-----
Money wages	60 00	76 80	78 00	-----
	127 20	145 00	145 20	-----
Increase, 1873-1878				16 80
Increase, 1878-1884				1 20
Increase since 1873				18 00
DAY LABORERS.				
Day laborers	per day..	36 to 48	72	-----
Day laborers:				
Men			0 85	-----
Women†			0 30	-----
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in Perthshire and other central counties of Scotland.</i>				

In these counties the wages received by farm laborers are about the same as in the southwest of Scotland.

In 1878 the increase from 1873 was estimated at over 12 per cent.; since 1878 the increase is probably about 6 per cent., and the total increase 1873-1884 may therefore be about 18 per cent.

* Day laborers receive from 42 cents to 91 cents per day, according to demand for them and to their ability.

† Without food. In harvest, however, women get from 73 to 97 cents per day, but they have to do almost men's work.

Wages paid per year or per day to agricultural laborers, &c.—Continued.

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the northeastern counties of Scotland (from Aberdeen to Inverness).</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.				
Cottage	\$14 40			
Oatmeal	31 20			
Pint of milk per day, at 8 cents	29 12	69 12	94 72	.....
Four loads peats, at \$1.20	4 80			
Allowance of potatoes	9 60			
Money wages	108 00	132 00	180 00	.....
	197 12	221 12	224 92	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				\$24 00
Increase, 1878-1884				3 00
Increase since 1873				27 00
II.—SINGLE MEN.				
Oatmeal	31 20			
Pint of milk per day, at 8 cents	29 12	67 52	67 52	.....
Fire and house room	7 20			
Money wages	127 20	153 60	148 00	.....
	194 72	261 12	215 52	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				26 40
Decrease, 1878-1884				5 00
Increase since 1873				20 80
FEMALE KITCHEN SERVANTS.				
Money wages, in addition to board and lodging, about	55 20	76 80	78 80	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				21 60
Increase, 1878-1884				2 00
Increase since 1873				23 00
WOMEN WORKING OUTSIDE.				
Receive per day about	\$0 36	\$0 48	\$0 48	.....
In some instances only	44	44	44	.....
MALE DAY LABORERS.				
Receive per day	68	80	90	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				\$0 12
Increase, 1878-1884				10
Increase since 1873				22
<i>Wages paid to farm laborers for one year in the extreme northern counties of Scotland.</i>				
I.—MARRIED MEN.*				
Cottage	9 60			
Oatmeal	52 80			
Milk, say	21 60	110 40	120 00	.....
Potatoes	14 40			
2½ tons coal	12 00			
Money wages	64 80	76 80	78 00	.....
	175 20	187 20	198 00	.....
Increase, 1873-1878				12 00
Increase, 1878-1884				10 80
Increase since 1873				22 80

* Single men in 1878 were reported to have about the same value of remuneration as received by married men, and the same may be said of their remuneration at the present time.

Wages paid per year or per day to agricultural laborers, &c.—Continued.

Locality, employment, &c.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
WOMEN, FOR HOUSEWORK.*				
Board and lodging.....	\$62 40	\$62 40	\$62 40	.....
Money wages.....	28 80	38 40	50 00	.....
	91 20	100 80	112 40	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				\$9 60
Increase, 1878-1884.....				11 60
Increase since 1873				21 20

* In 1878 women employed by the day at field work got about 24 cents per day. The rate may now be stated as 26 cents.

The figures given in the foregoing table afford a fairly complete view of the wages throughout Scotland.

The average yearly wages of plowmen throughout Scotland may be stated thus:

Mode of payment.	1873.	1878.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
Allowances in kind.				
Money.....	\$74 40	\$74 40	\$74 40	.....
	129 60	148 80	146 80	.....
	204 00	223 20	221 20	.....
Increase, 1873-1878.....				\$19 20
Decrease, 1878-1884.....				2 00
Increase since 1873				17 20

In the years 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882 agricultural wages fell considerably in Scotland, but the improvement in trade which took place in the last-named year, together with the scarcity of laborers arising from increased emigration and a general migration to towns, had the effect of raising the wages of farm laborers in 1883 to nearly the figures of 1878. Women employed in agricultural labor, indeed, receive rather higher wages now than ever before. Agricultural laborers, as a rule, take better care of their wages than city laborers, and have relatively better health and fully as much domestic comfort. The housing accommodation, although improving, is still defective.

Not only are farm servants growing fewer year by year, but their value as workers is decreasing. In other words, many of the best men are abandoning farm work, and their places are not being filled with laborers of the same skill and experience.

XII.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS IN SCOTLAND.

Wages paid per week of under-noted hours to the corporation employés in the town of Dundee, Scotland.

Description of employment.	Hours of labor.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Hours of labor.	Average wages.
Police constables.....	63 and 70 hours per week, and 1 day off every 3 weeks.	\$5 83	Paviors.....	51	\$7 04
			Blacksmiths.....	60	7 29
			Joiners or carpenters.....	60	7 04
			Laborers.....	51	4 86
			Carters.....	51 and 60	5 22
Masons.....	51	7 22	Scavengers.....	60	4 62

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 51 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in United States consular district of Dundee, Scotland.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
PIECE-WORK.			
Newspapers—daily (morning):			
Minion to bourgeois	* per 1,000 ens.		\$0 15
Nonpareil	do		16
Ruby	do		16½
Newspapers—daily (evening):			
Minion to bourgeois	do		13
Nonpareil	do		14
Ruby	do		14½
Newspapers—weeklies:			
Minion to bourgeois	do		\$12 to 12½
Nonpareil	do		13 to 14
Ruby	do		13 to 15
ESTABLISHED WAGES.			
Compositors :			
Daily newspapers	\$0 72	\$12 15	\$10 00
Evening newspapers	7 89	9 72	8 50
Weekly newspapers	6 32	9 72	7 29
Machine-men (daily newspapers)	8 72	14 58	10 00
Jobbing compositors	6 32	9 23	7 20
Jobbing machine or press	6 32	9 23	7 00
Proof-readers	6 32	10 60	8 00

* In Scotland matter is cast up by the *en quad*, not by the *em*, as in the United States.

Printers' piece-work scale.

DAILY MORNING PAPERS.

	Cents.
Minion type and upwards	per 1,000 ens.. 16
Emerald type and upwards	do..... 17
Nonpareil type and upwards	do..... 17
Ruby type and upwards	do..... 18
Pearl type and upwards	do..... 20

EVENING PAPERS.

Minion and upwards	per 1,000 ens.. 15
Emerald and nonpareil and upwards	do..... 16
Ruby and upwards	do..... 17
Pearl and upwards	do..... 19

WEEKLY PAPERS AND JOBBING OFFICES.

Minion type and upwards	per 1,000 ens.. 14
Emerald and nonpareil and upwards	do..... 16
Ruby and upwards	do..... 15½
Pearl and upwards	do..... 16

Statement showing the wages paid per hour (54 and 51 hours per week) to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Glasgow.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
BOOK OFFICES.			
Compositors	Per hour. \$0 15	Per hour. \$0 15	Per hour. \$0 15
Pressmen	15	15	15
Proof-readers	15	16	16
Copy-holders	11	12	11
DAILY MORNING PAPERS.			
Compositors, on time (51 hours)	19	19	19
Proof-readers, on time	19	20	19
Copy-holders, on time	10	13	12



Statement showing the wages paid per hour (54 and 51 hours per week) to printers, &c.—Cont'd.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.
EVENING PAPERS.			
Compositors, on time (54 hours)	\$0 16	\$0 16	\$0 16
Proof-readers.....	16	18	16
Copy-holders.....	8	12	10
WEEKLY PAPERS, UNCONNECTED WITH DAILY.			
Compositors.....	15	15	15
Proof-readers.....	15	16	15
Copy-holders.....	8	11	10
OTHER EMPLOYÉS.			
Machine-men (general)	12	15	14
Stereotypers (dailies)	15	16	16
(evening).....	15	15	15
(general)	12	15	14

Statement showing the wages per week of 54 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the consular district of Leith.

Description of employment.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Compositors	\$7 30	\$8 51	\$7 76
Proof-readers	8 51	10 23	9 55
Pressmen	7 30	8 51	7 97
Skilled laborers			6 08
Unskilled laborers			4 88
Boys (layers on)			1 58
Girls (pointers)			1 94
Lithographic printing:			
Machine-men	8 27	9 12	8 39
Girls (layers on)			2 43
Proofers and transferers			9 73

Average rate of wages paid per week of 54 hours to persons employed in bookbinding.

Description of employment.	Males.		Females.	
	Men.	Lads and boys.	Women.	Girls.
Forwarders.....	piece-workers.....	\$7 91		
Ink and gold blockers.....	time.....	8 03		
Bind-blockers.....	do.....	6 08	\$1 46	
Gold layers.....	do.....		\$2 92	\$1 46
Case-makers, limp-cloth coverers	piece.....		3 18	1 46
Back-liners.....	time.....	5 72		
Unskilled labor.....	piece.....		2 43	1 46
Bookfolders.....	piece.....		2 43	1 46
Booksewers.....	do.....		2 43	1 46
Platers.....	do.....		2 67	1 46
Collaters.....	time.....		2 92	
Paperers.....	piece.....		2 67	
Gatherers.....	time.....			86

IRELAND.

The only manufactures in Ireland which are sufficiently developed to come into direct competition with those of other countries are the large linen industry and perhaps the productions of some few woolen mills in the southern counties. For these reasons the labor conditions which prevail in Ireland have little immediate bearing on those of other countries, and so have not that competitive interest which attaches to the conditions of England and Scotland.

The very interesting report prepared by Consul Piatt, of Cork, shows that the wages in his district are fully equal to those prevailing in England and Scotland, mechanics employed in the building trades earning about \$8 per week of 56 hours. In the factories and mills the average wages are also equal to those which are paid in the sister countries.

The habits of the working classes in the Cork district are considered good when the workers are steadily employed. They give a fair day's labor for their wages. As the price of the necessities of life has increased during the last five years without an increase in wages, it is not easy to see, writes the consul, how the working-people can save anything for emergencies.

The feeling between employers and employed is good. Well organized labor unions exist, but only for the purpose of protecting each trade from underworkers. Labor associations for beneficial, banking, co-operative and other protective purposes apparently are not found in the south of Ireland. Strikes, reports the consul, are foreign to Ireland, and, with the exception of the trades unions mentioned, no organizations exist for purposes of mutual support in times of anticipated disagreements between labor and capital.

On the whole the situation of mechanics in the south of Ireland is about equal to that of similar work-people in England. The condition of the Irish laborers is, however, worse than that of the English laborers.

The number of female workers employed in the south of Ireland in industrial pursuits is given as follows:

Mills (woolen factories, &c.)	3,600
Commercial (stores, groceries, &c.)	1,800
Teachers, artists, hotel-keepers, &c.	900
Agriculture (dairy-maids, field-hands, &c.)	1,800
 Total	 8,100

The mill and factory hands earn from 73 cents paid to girls up to \$3.65 paid to women per week. Field-laborers, dairy-maids, &c., earn from \$19.47 to \$48.66 per year, with board and lodging.

The consul gives the average rate of wages of female factory hands as \$1.70 per week, and of female agricultural laborers at \$29.20 per year. Mill and factory employés work 56 hours per week, and agricultural laborers 72 hours per week. Notwithstanding these very low wages, Consul Piatt says that the moral and physical condition of these female employés is good.

The education of female factory hands in the south of Ireland does not go beyond reading and writing. The mothers of families generally work in the factories until the children reach the working age of 14 or 15 years and begin to contribute to the family support, when the mothers usually give up factory life to attend altogether to household duties. Factory hands in the south of Ireland generally continue

in the factories where their parents labored before them. The employers commonly supply them with cheap and suitable cottages, which greatly adds to their comfort and well-being. The moral and physical condition of these families, both parents and children, is claimed to be exceptionally good.

Considering the tide of emigration which has set towards the United States from Ireland during the last forty years, and which still continues, the following extract from Consul Piatt's report giving the present causes of Irish emigration is of interest:

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION—SELECTION OF NEW HOMES.

The farming class emigrates in consequence of the severity and irregularity of the laws appertaining to land, non-security of tenure to the tenant at will, and the facility afforded speculators in purchasing over the heads of others; and again because of the non-subdivision of the land into small holdings. Seventy per cent. of the farming class who emigrate go to the United States—that country being the easiest and cheapest to reach. Then some member of the emigrant's family, relatives, neighbors or friends have, it generally happens, gone there before them. They are impressed, moreover, with the belief that there they will have a better field for their labor, and a hope that at some future time they may possess a home for themselves and families, which, to the majority of the small farmers who emigrate, seems here impossible. The periodical visits to this country of Irish-Americans, who come here to spend a few months after having been some years in the United States—persons who may have left Ireland originally in poor circumstances and are now evidently in good credit and prosperous (perhaps having come back to take other or all members of their families, or relatives to America)—these have a great influence upon the minds of those with whom they come in contact and lead many of them also to emigrate. The political land agitation to which this country has been subject for the past five years has resulted in various acts of Parliament toward remedying the evils complained of by the tenant farmers of Ireland, yet though there has been a general reduction in the rents paid to landlords of 30 per cent., still the small and poor farmer will choose to emigrate. The landlords have suffered great losses during these five years, but the country—as we learn from the addresses of judges at the different assizes, and the reports of the police officials made at those assizes—is fast returning to a condition of reasonably good feeling between the landlord and tenant. In addition to the small farmers, farm laborers, male and female, make up the majority of the emigrants to the United States; clerks and mechanics furnish a small quota. In connection with this matter it may be stated that when once the idea of emigration is entertained no abatement of rent would change the intention of the peasant.

The consul at Londonderry supplements his wage-tables with a few words concerning the habits and conditions of the laboring classes in his district. In general the laboring classes in Londonderry are temperate, their character is good, and contentment prevails. In the country the poor are parsimonious and disposed to hoard, but their economy is not as wise as might be desired.

I.—GENERAL TRADES IN IRELAND

(Average weekly wages.)

Occupations.	Cork.	Londonderry.	Average.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	98 63	95 40	
Hod-carriers	2 23	2 93	
Masons	8 63	6 29	
Tenders	4 36	2 92	
Plasterers	8 63	6 29	
Tenders	1 39	3 16	
Slaters	7 36	6 40	
Roofers	7 36	5 83	
Tenders	2 89	2 92	
Plumbers	8 63	6 90	
Assistants	2 65	3 10	
Carpenters	8 63	5 80	
Gas-fitters	8 63	6 90	
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	7 36	5 75	
Blacksmiths	8 63	6 10	
Strikers	4 38	3 20	
Bookbinders	8 63	6 40	
Brickmakers	5 52	4 30	
Brewers		7 30	
Butchers	6 81		
Brass founders	8 27	6 40	
Cabinet-makers	8 63	6 40	
Confectioners	7 36	12 40	
Cigar-makers			
Coopers	7 30	6 32	
Cutlers	8 63		
Distillers		6 00	
Drivers:			
Draymen and teamsters	4 38	4 13	
Cab, carriage, &c	4 38	4 13	
Street railways	4 38	4 13	
Dyers	4 86		
Engravers	4 27		
Furriers	8 63		
Gardeners	4 86	4 86	
Hatters	7 36		
Horseshoers	8 63	4 38	
Jewelers	8 76	7 25	
Laborers, porters, &c	4 38	3 60	
Lithographers	8 52	6 90	
Millwrights	8 63	6 55	
Nail-makers (hand)	6 33	3 40	
Potters	4 38		
Printers	9 73	7 30	
Teachers, public school	8 52		
Saddle and harness makers	7 30	5 00	
Sail-makers	8 63		
Stevedores	4 86	6 00	
Tanners	7 30	3 60	
Tailors	7 30	6 10	
Telegraph operators	9 73	8 00	
Tinsmiths	6 08	6 00	

* If Dublin and Belfast were included, the average wages would correspond with Cork rather than Londonderry, so that the wages in Cork may be taken as an illustration of the average wages in Ireland.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC., IN IRELAND

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in factories or mills in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WOOLEN FACTORY.			
Foreman.....	\$9 73	Skilled hands, paper-makers	6 88
Assistant foreman.....	8 78	Junior help:	
Spinners.....	4 38	Boys.....	1 46
Carders.....	3 40	Girls .....	.97
Factory hands:			
Male.....	3 40	PAPER MILLS.	
Female	2 43	Malster.....	14 00
MATCH FACTORY.			
Machinist	8 52	Loftmen.....	8 52
Splitter.....	4 88	Cask-washers.....	5 35
Box-makers, female.....	2 43	BREWERYES.	
Packers, female	2 43	Bacon-cutter.....	7 30
POWDER MILL.			
Engineer	10 94	Bacon-curer.....	6 81
Fireman.....	8 52	Pork-packer.....	4 86
Press-house men.....	3 89	CARRIAGE FACTORY.	
Charcoal makers.....	3 89	Body-makers	8 03
Mixers	3 89	Trimmers	7 30
Cooper	8 03	Painters	6 81
Millwright	9 73	Smiths	8 03
FLOUR MILLS.			
Miller	9 25	Smiths' helpers	4 13
Stone-dresser.....	6 81	Wheelwright	8 03
Laborer	3 40	FURNITURE FACTORY.	
DISTILLERIES.			
Distillers	17 03	Machinist	8 76
Vatmen	4 86	Sawyer	7 30
Loftmen	4 38	Cabinet-maker	7 75
Skilled hands	4 38	Upholsterer	7 30
GLUE FACTORY.			
Makers.....	4 86	ORGAN FACTORY (CHURCH).	
Laborers	3 65	Makers	8 76
TOBACCO FACTORY.			
Spinners, male.....	1 46	CURLED HAIR.	
Pickers:		Spinners, male.....	12 16
Male.....	1 46	Curlers, male.....	9 73
Female	2 67	Female hands	1 70
Pressers, male.....	4 38	CONFECTIONERY (MACHINE).	
FEATHER AND CURLED HAIR FACTORY.			
Pickers, female.....	1 21	Skilled confectioner (candies, lozenges)	8 03
Driers, female	1 21	GAS-HOUSE.	
		Engineer	9 73
		Fireman.....	6 38
		Coal trimmers	6 08
		Laborers	4 13
		Pipe layers	6 23
		Lamplighters	3 89
SALT AND LIME WORKS.			
		Laborers	2 89

Much of the work done in factories and other like establishments is piecework, the employé being paid according to the amount of work done by him.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
FOUNDRY.			
Foreman molder.....	\$12 16	Blacksmith.....	\$8 03
Journeyman molder.....	7 79	Striker.....	4 62
Helper.....	4 38	Wheelwright.....	7 79
Pattern-maker.....	7 79	Stove-makers.....	8 76
Helper.....	4 38	Range setters.....	9 25
Machinist.....	7 79		
Fitters.....	8 08		
Helpers.....	4 38		

The above rates will also apply to machine-shops, manufactoryes of agricultural implements, &c.

V.—MINES AND MINING IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in and in connection with copper ore mines in Cork County.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
UNDER GROUND.			
Foreman.....	\$7 30	Skilled laborer.....	\$4 38
Driller.....	5 35	Laborer.....	3 40
Striker.....	3 89		
Laborer.....	2 92		
ABOVE GROUND.			

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Railway workshop :			
Foreman, machinist.....	\$12 16	Engine fireman.....	\$6 81
Engine fitter.....	9 73	Cleaner.....	4 13
Carriage builder.....	9 73	Guard.....	6 57
Carriage painter.....	7 79	Porter.....	4 38
Carriage trimmer.....	7 79	Station master.....	9 73
Storekeeper.....	7 30	Ticket issuer.....	8 52
Traffic superintendent.....	17 08	Railway police (at station)	4 66
Locomotive superintendent.....	17 08	Linemen.....	5 84
Engine driver.....	13 38	Laborers	3 65

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IRON.			
Draftsman.....	\$17 03	Riveters.....	\$8 03
Foreman.....	14 60	Helpers.....	4 38
Brazier-makers.....	8 08	WOOD.	
Helpers.....	4 38	Draftsman.....	17 03
Platers.....	8 76	Foreman.....	13 38
Helpers.....	4 38	Carpenters.....	8 03
Joiners.....	8 03	Riggers.....	8 03
Blacksmith.....	8 03	Sail-makers.....	8 03
Striker.....	4 38	Blacksmith.....	8 03
		Striker.....	4 38

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
SAIL—OCEAN.*			
Captain.....	\$48 66	Second engineer.....	\$38 93
First officer.....	38 93	Boatswain.....	34 07
Second officer.....	34 07	Carpenter.....	24 33
Boatswain.....	29 20	Seamen.....	19 47
Carpenter.....	24 33	STEAM—COASTING—Continued.	
Seamen.....	19 47	STEAM—RIVER.†	
STEAM—COASTING.†			
Captain.....	68 18	Captain.....	9 78
First officer.....	48 66	Engineer.....	9 73
Second officer.....	34 07	Fireman.....	5 84
First engineer.....	58 40	Trimmer.....	4 62
		Steersman.....	5 84
		Deck-hand.....	4 38

*With board.

†Without board.

; Per week of 70 hours, without board.

IX.—SHOP WAGES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in dry goods and grocery stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WHOLESALE (WITHOUT BOARD).			
Males:		WHOLESALE (WITHOUT BOARD)—Cont'd.	
Manager.....	\$14 60	Females:	
Book-keeper.....	12 16	Counter hands.....	\$3 65
Assistant book-keeper.....	7 30	Junior hands.....	1 70
Counter hands (shop).....	8 52	RETAIL (WITH BOARD).	
Porters.....	3 89	Shop assistants:	
Boys (messengers).....	1 94	Males:	4 86
Females:		Females:	1 94
Book-keeper.....	6 08		
Assistant.....	2 92		

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per year, with board, to household servants (towns and cities) in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Cook.....	\$77 86	Nursery maids.....	\$29 20
Housemaids.....	38 93	Laundresses.....	29 20
Butlers.....	97 33		

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per year to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Cork County.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Plowman, with board and lodging.....	\$97 33	Laborer (female), with board and lodging.....	\$48 66
Plowman, without board and lodging.....	146 00	Laborer (female), without board and lodging.....	58 66
Laborer (male), with board and lodging.....	68 18	Dairy-maids, with board and lodging.....	48 66
Laborer (male), without board and lodging.....	116 80	Dairy-maids, without board and lodging.....	58 40

XII.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS IN IRELAND.

Wages paid per week of 56 hours to the corporation employés in the city of Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Inspectors:			
Sanitary.....	\$9 73	Superintendent scavenger.....	\$8 52
Hackney cabs.....	8 52		
Chief fire brigade.....	10 94	CORPORATION WATER-WORKS.	
Members of fire brigade.....	5 60		
Corporation policemen.....	6 08	Engineer (per year).....	973 30
Laborers.....	4 38	Assistant engineer (per year).....	389 32
Watchmen.....	4 38	Clerk (per year).....	291 90
Teamsters.....	4 38	Laborers (per week).....	4 38
Stone-breakers.....	2 43		

The mayor receives a salary of £600 (\$2,919.90) per year, £100 (\$496.65) of which is understood to be for charitable and other subscriptions; the town clerk's salary is £300 (\$3,593.20); and the city engineer's £300 (\$1,459.95).

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES IN IRELAND.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 48 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Cork.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
NEWSPAPER OFFICES.			
Compositors.....	\$9 73	Journeymen.....	\$7 80
Machinemen.....	12 16	Paper-rulers (machine).....	6 81
Proof-readers.....	9 73	Binders, trimmers, &c.:	
Pressmen.....	5 88	Males.....	7 80
Boys.....	2 43	Females.....	1 46

FRANCE.

In the production of machinery France is becoming eminent, and in this branch of industry especially the advance in wages is marked. In reporting on the relative cost of the manufacture of machinery in England and France, the consul at Rouen says:

For the last few years labor has been at about the same price in England as in France. The cost of labor has remained stationary in England [it has rather decreased, as has been seen] while it has advanced in France 20 to 25 per cent.

As an illustration of this increase of the rates of wages in France, the following trades have been selected as representing the highest wages paid in both France and England:

Weekly wages in France and England in 1884.

Occupations.	France.	England.
Blacksmiths.....	\$7 90	\$7 80
Potters.....	11 58	9 50
Cabinet-makers.....	7 90	8 80
Furriers.....	8 50	8 50
Lithographers.....	9 00	8 50
Millwrights.....	9 80	8 70
Glass-makers.....	9 65	8 48
Glass-blowers.....	12 75	9 00
Carpenters.....	11 00	8 76
Pressmen.....	18 00	8 24
Engravers.....	12 45	8 50
Paper-rulers.....	11 87	
Shoe and harness makers.....	7 25	7 80

The foregoing are, of course, only special cases where wages are higher in France than in England. While the advance in the former country has been evident in almost every branch of business, the wages in general, in mills, factories, &c., are still much higher in England than in France.

BORDEAUX.

The consul at this very important trade center of France has furnished two interesting reports, one introductory and special, the other general. The first, being pertinent to this letter, is largely drawn upon for the review of the trade conditions of the district.

Consul Roosevelt asserts that all able-bodied men having no family charges can earn sufficient wages to secure the necessities of life, while steady, skilled workmen can save modest competencies for old age. The Bordeaux workmen, when single, usually live from hand to mouth, indulging in dissipation while their earnings last. The deleterious habit of spending "blue Monday" in dissipation, which prevails to such a degree throughout many portions of continental Europe, is general in Bordeaux. Unlike the laborers in other portions of France, the workmen of Bordeaux are described by the consul as being improvident, spending without a thought of the future.

After marriage they are said to lead more regular lives, the wives working equally with their husbands. Through the greatest frugality comparative comfort is attained at home and small savings find their way to the banks. When there are children, the mothers take them to the nearest asylums, these being institutions somewhat on the plan of the German kindergartens, where the infants are cared for by competent attendants, at a cost of one cent each per diem, without food.

The work-people's food consists of soup made from vegetables or bones, or the cheapest cuts from the butcher's stalls, bread, cheap vegetables, and coarse wine. Single workmen eat their meals at cafés, where for 15 or 20 cents they get what the consul describes as "a stew made of cheap and not always fresh meat, old vegetables, bread, and a bottle of wine, at least a horrible beverage made from a mixture of alcohol, water, and logwood, or any other coloring matter, called wine." These restaurants, adds the consul, being the resort of all the unemployed, are dangerous alike to health and morals.

The Bordeaux workmen are generally slow in execution, unless when engaged on piece-work. Their trade systems are primitive, work being accomplished with great attention to cumbersome details, and without the combination and division of labor, or the mechanical appliances which are recognized by the trades in the United States as almost indispensable. Everything is accomplished on the principle of individual labor; hence the artisans only excel in those trades which afford scope for individuality, such as stone and wood carving, house painting, ornamental cabinet-work, and decoration.

A family, however numerous, seldom rents more than two rooms, which cost on an average \$3 per month. The expenses for clothing would be very reasonable were the working-people satisfied to dress according to their wages.

Of female labor in the Bordeaux district Consul Roosevelt deals at some length, and in a very interesting manner. He estimates the total number of female laborers in his district at nearly 62,000, of whom 20,000 are engaged in agricultural labor, and 12,500 in manufacturing and mechanical. He estimates their monthly earnings as averaging

about \$12. They are healthy and industrious. Women employed in factories and mills are for the most part uneducated, not one in five hundred being able to write her name.

The following statement, prepared by Mr. Roosevelt, shows the average daily wages, without board, earned by the laboring classes of Bordeaux :

Daily wages of the laboring class in Bordeaux (without board).

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Bakers	\$0 67 to \$0 97		
Barbers—hair-dressers	58 97		
Basket-makers	67 97	\$0 24	\$0 10
Biscuit-makers	58 77	\$0 29 to 39	19
Blacksmiths	48 1 35		
Boiler-makers	80 97		
Bookbinders	80 97		
Brewers	29 91	29 to 34	
Brick and tile makers	39 77	24 48	14 to 29
Broom-makers	48 77	24 39	
Butchers*			
Cabinet-makers	67 to 1 15	29	
Canned-goods makers	87 97	29 to 67	14 to 39
Candle-makers	58 97	29	
Cap-sail-makers	67 77		
Card paper box makers		29	19
Carpenters	58 1 15		39 to 48
Carriage-makers	90 1 20		29 to 39
Case-makers	67 97	29 to 39	19 39
Chair-makers	58 67	39 48	19 29
Chinaware-makers	58 1 98	29 39	14 29
Confectioners	77 87	48	
Coopers	48 87		10 to 19
Coppersmiths	53 68		
Cork-makers	67 77		
Crystal-glass makers	48 58	19 to 29	
Cutlers	67 87		
Dressmakers		29 to 48	
Dry-goods clerks	58 to 67	29 39	
Dyers	67 97	39 48	19
Embroiderers		48 80	
Engravers		96	19
Flower-makers		40 to 60	
Founders			14 to 48
Gardeners	80 97		
Gas-fitters	67 97		
Gilders on wood	97 1 15		
Glass-blowers	97 1 15	24 to 29	24 to 29
Hatters	58 1 15	34 39	10 29
Harness-makers	62 1 15	39 48	29 39
House-builders	67 77		19 29
Implement-makers	77 97		
Iron-workers	87 96	39	19 29
Jewelers	67 1 15	39	
Lace-makers		35 to 50	
Laundresses		30 50	
Lime-workers	48 to 87		
Liquor-makers	67 1 15	39	19 to 29
List-makers		48 24	
Lithographers	87 97	29 to 39	19
Locksmiths	58 87		14 to 48
Masons		77	
Mechanicians	97 1 15		29 to 39
Millers	48 87	29 to 39	19 29
Nail-makers	77 97		19
Oil refiners	58 1 15	29 to 39	
Painters	67 97		19
Paper-makers	89 87	19 to 67	19 to 29
Paper-hangers	77 87		
Pastry cooks	67 77		
Plasterers		97	
Plumbers	1 00 1 20		
Potters		67	
Printers	87 1 15	29 to 48	19
Quarrymen	48 77		19 to 24
Roof-tilers	67 77		
Rope-makers	48 77	29 to 34	14 to 19
Rosin-makers	48 87	39	19 29
Sail-makers	87 97	39	19 29

* \$19.30 per month with board or \$33 without.

Daily wages of the laboring class in Bordeaux (without board)—Continued.

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Children.
weavers.....	\$0 39	\$0 97	\$0 89
dressers.....			\$0 14 to \$0 29
tailors.....	1 20 to 1 50	\$0 30 to 40	
builders.....	67	97	
makers.....	29	44	
bakers.....	58	97	29 to 44
smiths.....	97	1 15	
cutters.....	90	97	
makers.....	77	97	
tailors.....	77	87	
weavers.....	48	97	
tailors.....	58	1 15	29
weavers.....	60	1 10	14 to 19
tailors.....	87	97	14
bakers.....	87	87	
weavers in metal.....	87	97	
weavers in wood.....	87	87	
cella-makers.....	67	97	29 to 89
tailors.....	80	97	19 to 89
bakers.....	87	1 15	
tailors.....	87	97	
weavers.....	70	80	29 to 48

Average price of bread, flour, meat, eggs and vegetables in Bordeaux.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
1st quality.....per pound..	\$0 04	Coffee.....per pound..	\$0 89 to \$0 54
2nd quality.....do.....	03	Eggs.....per dozen..	24 30
1.....do.....	10	Flour:	
1st quality.....do.....	30	First quality.....per pound..	06
2nd quality.....do.....	24	Second quality ..per pound..	08
1st quality.....do.....	40	Milk.....per quart..	04
2nd quality.....do.....	35	Mutton.....per pound..	20 to 26
1ms.....per pair	\$0 60 to 1 64	Peas (green).....do.....	10 15
age.....per head..	15	Pork.....do.....	14 20
		Potatoes.....do.....	06 10
		Sugar.....do.....	11 18
		Veal.....do.....	26

MARSEILLES.

he working people of Marseilles and Southern France are described Consul Mason as patient, steady, plodding industrials, as a ruleing something each year from their earnings, and investing it in a e house or patch of ground. They are a blithe, light-hearted peo- whose pleasures are simple and inexpensive. Among these South-French laborers drunkenness is almost unknown, alcoholic liquors ig rarely used by the rural population.

With the exception of the building trades, labor is unorganized in thern France; neither are there any co-operative societies such as so large a place in labor economy in Germany and Switzerland.

Any mutual life-insurance and protective associations exist, which a pension after a certain number of years of membership, or after members have reached a certain age.

he question of wages and strikes is largely controlled by the 50,000 ians who live in Marseilles. These people, who do not join the nch trades unions, work for far less wages and live on simpler and aper food than the French working classes, and no strike can be suc- ful while these Italians stand ready to accept work upon wages ch the native workmen refuse.

Women are employed in mills, factories and mines in large numbers.

In agricultural labor the wives and daughters take an active part, although they are not compelled to plow or carry heavy burdens as women do in other parts of Europe. There are many female teachers, telegraph operators, musicians, clerks and saleswomen. All laundry work, as well as most of the huckstering, is done by women. It is recorded by the consul that when men and women are employed in the same establishment, the latter are always assigned to the lighter and more delicate kinds of labor. The women of Southern France are less educated than the men, but as primary education is now compulsory the rising generation will be more favorably provided for in this regard.

The rates of wages and prices of provisions prevailing in the district of Marseilles will be found in the recapitulatory statements for all France.

RHEIMS.

The working classes of the district of Rheims are said by Consul Frisbie in his very interesting report to be steady, trustworthy, and willing to work when there is work for them to do. Saving is general wherever saving is possible, economy being the prevailing idea in every French household. The low rates of wages and the absence of poor-laws render it necessary for all the members of a laboring man's family to earn something, no matter how little. Display and extravagance are unknown among the people.

The feeling between employé and employer seems to be one of antagonism held in abeyance. The employers have very little in common with their employés, and the latter go to their work solely from necessity and with little feeling of cordiality toward the former.

There are no labor organizations in Rheims, and strikes are unusual, only one having taken place during the last twenty years.

There is a co-operative society having thirty stores throughout the city. It is admirably conducted, and enables the working people to purchase their provisions at a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. The loss of trade occasioned thereby is severely felt by the regular dealers.

The condition of the working people of Rheims is one of hardship, and nothing but their ceaseless industry and economy enable them to make ends meet. The consul's interview with a representative workingman in one of the great woolen mills of the district will give a fair illustration of how employed labor lives in that city:

A mechanic in a woolen mill; 42 years of age; has a wife and two children; earns 77 cents per day, which is 10 to 20 per cent. more than is earned by general workmen; works 12 hours per day; exercises the strictest economy in order to get along, although he is better fixed than most workingmen; his wife works in the mill also, and earns 48½ cents per day; works every day in the year, Sundays included, which yields a wage of \$251.78; his wife works 305 days in the year, which yields a wage of \$147.16, a united wage earning of \$428.94. Family expenses: Rent, \$38.60; clothing, \$63.69; food and fuel, \$315.75; personal tax, 48 cents; society dues, \$4.83; balance for incidentals, \$5.59; total, \$428.94. Meals: A cup of coffee and a piece of bread for breakfast; soup, made from salt pork or horse flesh, or cheap beef, and vegetables and bread; supper, bread and potatoes, and what is left of the dinner.

This is a better dietary than is common to the laborers, many of whom have only dry bread and an apple, with perhaps a piece of cheese, while many others have only bread and water.

Most laborers live in this manner:

In the morning (before going to work) a piece of bread and 2 cents' worth of brandy; at breakfast, bread crumbed into a basin of coffee; for dinner, a piece of bread and cheese, or an apple, and a gill of red wine; for supper, a piece of bread and a little sausage, or oftener only a herring and a cup of coffee. A meat and vegetable meal is indulged in only on Sunday.

In regard to female labor Consul Frisbie reports that mill-life seen in its best light is not a happy one. The operatives have no leisure time and very little personal enjoyment, for when, after their day's labor, they return to their homes, they must then perform their household duties. Their only recreation is an occasional holiday, when the mills are closed. The family circle does not exist in the sense in which it is known and appreciated by the working people of the United States.

The infant children of the mill employés are put out to be taken care of at small compensation; their illegitimate children, of which the consul says there is always a large number, are generally provided for by the Government.

It is a matter of deep regret that the tendency to immorality among the working class is increasing, as is shown by the large percentage of illegitimate births. While the consul attributes this partly to the social condition of the operatives, which produces similar results elsewhere, he gives as its chief reason the fact that infidelity is taking possession of these people.

ROUEN.

In reporting on the industries of his district Consul Williams says that many factories had to close on account of the competition of foreign countries. It is reported, however, that under the protecting hand of the Republic these works are being reopened with more favorable prospects.

While some industrial establishments are closed in Rouen, others are reported as in a flourishing condition, notably those engaged in the manufacture of machinery for printing, bleaching and coloring cottons for home demand.

Cotton spinning and weaving is one of the chief industries of the Rouen district, the hand-loom still being largely used. The number of work-days in cotton spinning and weaving is estimated at 300 per year, and daily wages as follows:

Occupation.	Spinning.	Weaving.
Foremen	\$1 16	\$1 16
Senior workmen.....	73	58
Workmen from fifteen to twenty-one years of age.....	48	39
Laborers and teamsters	65	55
Firemen.....	97	77
Women	35	58
Boys.....	32	34
Girls.....	32	36

Cotton printing is another important industry, employing no fewer than 3,000 work-people. The wages in these print works range from a minimum rate of 58 cents to a maximum of 97 cents per day.

The manufacture of webbing for belts, an industry almost peculiar to France, employs from 5,000 to 6,000 men, women and children.

In this consular district are situated the well-known woolen-manufacturing centers, Elbeuf and Louviers, the former employing 24,000 work-people, and the latter 8,000. Here also are the cities of Amiens, which supplies the United States with large quantities of Utrecht velvets, used chiefly in upholstering work; Roubaix, in and around which 170,000 work-people are engaged in the cotton and woolen manufactures; and Calais, with its vast tulle manufacture, running 1,500 looms, employing in the factories 10,000 men and women, and producing \$12,000,000 worth of lace annually, of which Consul Williams says that more than one-tenth is exported to the United States. The Calais lace factories run eight and day, Sundays and holidays excepted. The workmen divide the day into four watches of six hours each.

There are besides these factories many machine shops, planing mills, &c. The English have large interests in these works, both as proprietors and furnishers of the raw material.

Lille and Dieppe, two busy manufacturing centers, are also within the Rouen consular district, the former employing 12,000 workmen, and the tobacco manufactories in the latter giving employment to over 1,200 hands.

Taken as a whole, the consular district of Rouen may be said to be one of the busiest in all France, representing, as it does, all the advanced manufactures in which France stands pre-eminent.

Consul Williams reports that the workmen of his district are industrious, frugal and sober, the industry and thrift of the women being particularly, although the high prices of food and wine have caused a greater consumption of spirituous drinks.

Women are employed in almost every calling, from agriculture to street cleaning. They are generally the cashiers and book-keepers in large cafes, restaurants, and many wholesale establishments. Female labor and female control exert a very salutary influence upon the credit and prosperity of the district. Many of the most successful business establishments in France are under the direction of the widows of the former proprietors.

Saving is one of the leading principles of the work-people, and all—men, women, boys and girls—are taught the economy of helping to swell the general family fund.

The feeling between the employers and the employed is good, and grievances are usually settled by mutual concession.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Average wages paid per week in France.

Occupation	Rouen.	Mar- seilles. (60 to 84 hours.)	Bordeaux. (60 hours.)	Rheims. (72 hours.)	All France.
BUILDING TRADES					
New-layers	\$5.00	\$6.95	\$4.62	\$5.79	\$5.74
Old-mortars	3.67	3.47	3.10	2.89	3.12
Managers	4.83	5.79	4.22	5.79	5.23
Teachers	3.67	3.47	3.10	2.89	3.23
Porters	6.95	6.95	5.75	5.79	6.54
Waiters	3.67	3.47	3.10	2.89	3.23

Average wages paid per week in France—Continued.

Occupations.	Rouen.	Mar- soilles. (60 to 84 (hours.)	Bordeaux. (60 hours.)	Rheims. (72 hours.)	All France.
BUILDING TRADES—Continued.					
Slaters—only tile roofs.	\$6.94	.....	\$4.21	\$5.79	\$6.65
Roofers	6.94	.....	4.21	5.79	5.65
Tenders	3.47	.....	3.10	4.34	3.64
Plumbers	6.94	85.21	6.44	5.79	6.10
Assistants	4.05	8.47	2.88	4.05	3.61
Carpenters	7.50	5.79	5.10	6.38	6.20
Gas-fitters	7.50	.....	4.90	5.79	6.07
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers (per month, with food and lodging)	*9 to 11.58	.....	.....	*6.96	.....
Blacksmiths	6.00	5.79	5.66	5.79	5.81
Strikers	5.00	8.47	5.68	.....	4.72
Book-binders	6.18	4.63	5.22	4.68	5.17
Brick-makers	6.00	5.21	4.84	5.21	5.82
Brewers:					
Men	6.00	4.05	3.02	*4.63	4.43
Women	2.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchers	*2.65	2.70	.....	12.82	.....
Brass founders	7.50	6.95	4.05	7.64	6.54
Cabinet makers	7.90	5.79	5.06	5.79	6.14
Confectioners	.....	.....	4.85	*1.45	4.85
Cigar-makers	6.00	3.47	4.54	.....	4.09
Coopers	6.94	6.95	3.81	4.63	5.58
Cutlers	5.79	5.79	4.44	4.63	5.16
Distillers	5.79	.....	8.38	.....	7.06
Drivers:					
Cab.	5.79	5.40	3.20	.....	4.80
Draymen and teamsters	7.58	5.11	4.05	.....	5.57
Cab, carriage, &c	.....	4.82	3.08	.....	4.82
Street railways	4.72	4.82	4.56	3.76	4.47
Dyers	6.00	4.63	4.64	4.05	4.83
Engravers	8.75	8.10	5.87	6.66	7.35
Farriers	8.50	.....	6.44	6.08	7.00
Gardeners	6.00	5.79	4.02	4.63	5.11
Hatters	5.79	5.21	4.52	5.79	5.50
Horseshoers	5.79	5.79	6.19	5.79	5.89
Jewelers	8.80	5.79	5.16	5.21	6.24
Laborers, porters, &c	5.00	3.47	4.90	2.82	3.93
Lithographers	9.00	8.10	5.39	5.79	7.07
Millwrights	9.80	.....	8.68	.....	6.74
Nail-makers (hand)	.....	.....	4.84	.....	4.84
Potters	6.10	4.05	4.18	.....	4.78
Printers	7.50	6.87	6.06	.....	6.64
Teachers (public schools)	10.00	4.88	6.16	.....	7.00
Saddle and harness makers	7.25	5.79	4.75	4.92	5.70
Sail-makers:					
Men	5.79	6.95	5.39	.....	6.04
Women	2.90	.....	.....	.....	2.90
Stevedores	4.85	*5.79	9.52	.....	6.72
Tanners	6.94	5.79	3.93	4.05	5.18
Tailors	6.00	4.63	4.81	4.63	5.02
Telegraph operators	8.00	.....	5.87	.....	6.92
Tinsmiths	6.00	5.21	4.83	5.79	5.46
Weavers (outside of mills)	2.08	.....	4.42	.....	3.23

* With board and lodging.

† With board.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in factories or mills in Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.			Highest wages.			Average wages.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.
Aerated waters	\$4 05			\$5 79			\$5 00		
Breweries	3 47	\$2 00		5 79	\$2 90		4 05	\$2 58	
Candles, stearine	3 50	2 00		5 20	3 50		4 05	2 58	
Candles, tallow	2 90			4 05			3 50		
Cork manufacture	4 03	1 73	\$1 15	5 80	2 89	\$1 15	5 20	2 55	\$1 15
Canvas and bag makers	4 05	1 73	96	5 80	2 90	1 45	4 65	2 31	1 15
Coal miners*	2 90	1 73	1 15	8 10	1 73	3 47	4 65	1 73	1 63
Gas machinery (manufacture)	2 90	1 15		6 94	2 90		4 65	1 73	
Glue makers	4 03	1 73	1 45	5 80	2 31	1 45	5 20	2 31	1 45
Flouring-mills	2 90	1 15	1 73	6 94	1 98	1 73	4 63	1 54	1 73
Lead works	3 47			4 34			3 86		
Lime-kilns	3 47	1 73	1 45	6 94	4 05	4 63	4 63	2 31	1 73
Matches (manufacturing)	3 47	1 73	1 15	6 35	2 90	1 35	4 05	2 31	1 15
Pasteboard (manufacturing)	2 60	1 15		87	5 21	1 62	1 27	3 08	1 15
Piano manufacturers	5 21	1 55	1 15	14 47	2 89	2 31	6 94	2 31	1 73
Seed oil	4 05	1 40		87	8 10	2 89	1 73	4 63	1 15
Soap factories	4 05	1 73		7 52	2 31		4 63	1 73	
Sugar refineries	3 16	1 15		6 36	2 89	2 89	4 63	2 55	1 15
Sulphur	3 47	1 73	1 45	6 94	4 05	4 63	4 63	2 31	1 73
Starch manufacturers	3 47	1 73		5 80	2 31		4 05	1 73	
Stone quarries	5 21	2 31		6 94	2 89		5 80	2 55	
Playing cards	4 05	1 45		87	5 21	1 73	1 15	4 63	1 15
Tin-foil manufactory	4 83	2 31		9 26	2 90		5 79	2 31	
Vermouth factories	2 89	1 73	3 47	7 52	3 47	3 47	4 63	2 31	3 47

* Seven hours per day inside, 10 hours per day outside.

Wages paid per week of 72 hours in factories and mills in Rheims.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WOOLEN MILLS.			
Spinning:		WOOLEN MILLS—Continued:	
Overseers	\$6 36	Weaving—Continued:	
Section hands	5 23	Overseers	\$6 96
Assistants to sections	4 62	Second hands	5 82
Wool carriers	2 70	Overlookers and sorters	4 62
Wool sorters	5 82	Carding and combing:	
Spinners (carded wool)	5 82	Overseers	8 10
Spinners (combed wool)	6 26	Second hands	6 96
Piecers (carded wool)	2 88	Preparers (women)	2 40
Piecers (combed wool)	8 78	Wool washers	4 08
Bobbins sorters (carded wool)	1 15	Combers (women)	2 40
Bobbins sorters (combed wool)	1 44	Carders (women)	2 03
Frame winders, &c.	2 00	Finishers and ballers (men)	4 08
Winders (children and old women)	1 44	Drawing:	
Comb-minders (men and women)	2 40	Overseers	6 96
Minders in preparing-room	2 50	Second hands	4 62
Weaving:		Drawers (women)	2 70
Winders (before weaving)	2 20	Assistants	2 03
Weavers (flannel merinos)	4 62	Mechanics:	
Weavers (double merinos and fancy cashmere)	4 62	Mechanics in factories	5 22
Warpers	2 88	Mechanics in machine-shops	3 78
Reeders	2 88	Laborers, greasers, &c.	5 82
Dressers, &c.	2 88	Carpenters	5 22
Wool sorting		Pipers	5 82
		Engineers	5 82
		Firemen	4 63

Wages paid per day (week of 66 hours) in factories and mills in Rouen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WEAVERS.			
Laborers, porters, or rough workers	\$0 62	WEAVERS—Continued:	
Laborers in regular work	72	Foremen of spinners and weavers	\$1 15
Mechanics	1 08	Children	15
Masons, stoners, wood-turners	84	Women	39

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works in the departments of the Gironde, Rouen, and Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.			
(Foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works.)		(Foundries, machine-shops, and iron-works.)	
Boiler-makers	\$5 40	Foundries :	
Blacksmiths	5 66	Smelters	\$5 79
Foremen (machine-shops)	16 21	Molders	7 52
Foremen in foundries and iron-works	10 22	Assistant molders	5 80
Molders	5 11	Finers	4 63
Machinists	7 43	Laborers and tenders	3 47
Pattern-makers	6 41	Boys .....	.96
Smelters	7 10	Machine-shops :	
Strikers	6 95	Blacksmiths	4 85
Tool-makers	6 41	Adjusters	5 07
Laborers	3 46	Boiler-makers	4 63
ROUEN.			
(Furnaces and foundries.)		Painters	4 82
980 men	5 10	Carpenters	5 60
35 boys	2 34		

The only iron-blast furnace company in the Marseilles district absolutely refuses to give any information concerning wages.

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of 72 hours to glass-workers in Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
BOTTLE MANUFACTURE.			
One gang of workmen :		BOTTLE MANUFACTURE—Continued.	
Blower	\$12 00	One gang of workmen—Continued :	
Helper, first class	7 53	Water-carriers (two)	\$0 35
Helper, second class (boy)	2 90	Fixers (two)	1 25
Carrier	1 25	Foremen (one to six or eight gangs)	7 53
		Smelter (one to six or eight gangs)	7 53

While the above are given as the average wages earned, the "gang" is really paid by the piece, as follows : Per hundred bottles : blower, 28 cents; first helper, 16 cents; second helper, 7 cents; carrier, 3 cents; water-carriers, 9 mills; fixers, 3 cents; foremen and smelters, 2 cents.

In the manufacture of glassware the wage returns are given as follows: Men, \$0.65; boys, \$5.61, per week.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours to glass-workers in Rheims and department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
RHEIMS.			
Blowers	\$12 79	DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.	
Assistants	7 96	Blowers (colored bottles)	\$12 12
Stokers	5 76	Blowers (white bottles and jars)	7 49
Assistants	5 30	Clerks	4 63
Ordinary workmen	5 79	Decorators	5 79
Packers	3 84	Firemen	5 11
Blacksmiths	5 76	Laborers	3 96
Assistants	4 08	Melters	5 11
Common laborers	3 48	Packers	3 96
		Sorters	3 96
		Testers	3 96

V.—MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per week of 66 hours in and in connection with mines in Rouen.

Description of employment.		Average wages.
Miner:		
Coal		\$3 90
Stone		5 22
Iron		4 02

Wages paid per week of 66 hours in and in connection with quarries in the department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Drillers	\$3 32	Mine setters	\$3 56
Foremen	6 27	Stone cutters	3 72
Hand-barrow and crow-bar laborers	3 48		

Wages paid per week of 42 and 60 hours in and in connection with coal mines in the district of Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
In the mines (42 hours):		Outside the mines (60 hours):	
Miners	\$3 85	Women	1 73
Boys	3 47	Boys	1 15

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per month to railway employés in Rheims.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Engine drivers	\$24 13	Chiefs of bureaus	\$28 95
Stokers	24 13	Head clerks	21 54
Conductors	24 13	Assistant clerks	19 30
Brakemen	20 91	Telegraph operators	21 54
Chief station masters	24 13	Lampists	19 30
Assistants	21 54	Switchmen	21 54
Watchmen	19 30	Controllers	28 95
Chief baggage masters	19 30	Ticket agents	19 30
Assistants	16 10	Yard masters	28 95
Foremen of the porters	24 13	Chiefs of construction gangs	21 54
Porters and servants	19 30	Chief of masonry	28 95
Overseers of workmen	21 71	Trackmen	14 48
Freight agents	24 13	Greasers and cleaners	5 80
Chiefs of engine depots	28 95		

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Baggagemen	\$27 20	Engine drivers (engineers)	\$34 20
Brakemen	15 60	Employés at telegraph stations	23 21
Chiefs of baggage	29 84	Greasers	18 95
Chiefs of bureaus	65 18	Lampists	18 95
Chief clerks	43 66	Overseers of workmen	18 95
Chiefs of stations:		Porters and servants	28 33
In cities	62 30	Signalmen	25 35
In towns	25 26	Stokers (firemen)	19 90
Chiefs of workmen	25 26	Switchmen	18 95
Chiefs of the porters	25 26	Ticket agents:	
Chiefs of the freight and engine depots	54 86	Male	24 01
Clerks	24 39	Female	10 06
Conductors	28 06	Watchmen and trackmen	23 23
General laborers	28 84	Workmen	17 19

Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Rouen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Traffic department.</i>			
Station masters.....	per month.....	\$63 00	
Station clerks.....	do.....	85 00	
Porters.....	do.....	19 00	
Pointmen.....	do.....	27 00	
Guards.....	do.....	23 50	
Brakemen.....	do.....	25 00	
<i>Ways and works department.</i>			
District superintendents.....	per month.....	75 00	
Assistant superintendents.....	do.....	40 00	
Clerks.....	do.....	27 00	
Draftsmen.....	do.....	27 00	
Foreman platenlayer.....	do.....	37 00	
Platenlayers.....	do.....	17 00	
<i>Locomotive, carriage, and wagon department.</i>			
Foremen of running (sheds):			
Salary.....	per month.....	62 50	
Premiums.....	do.....	15 00	
Engine drivers:			
Salary.....	do.....	39 50	
Premiums.....	do.....	8 50	
<i>Locomotive, carriage, and wagon department—Continued.</i>			
Firemen:			
Wages.....	per month.....	\$25 00	
Premiums.....	do.....	3 50	
Greasers.....	do.....	27 00	
Cleaners.....	per day.....	70	
Foremen in the works.....	per month.....	57 50	
Draftsmen.....	do.....	57 50	
Clerks.....	do.....	62 50	
Smiths.....	per day.....	1 20	
Strikers.....	do.....	85	
Fitters.....	do.....	1 00	
Turners.....	do.....	1 00	
Machinemen.....	do.....	85	
Erecters.....	do.....	1 15	
Boiler-makers.....	do.....	1 20	
Coppersmiths.....	do.....	1 10	
Joiners.....	do.....	1 00	
Trimmers.....	do.....	95	
Painters.....	do.....	1 00	
Molders.....	do.....	1 00	
Pattern-makers.....	do.....	1 30	
Masons.....	do.....	1 00	
Laborers.....	do.....	70	

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in the district of Marseilles and the department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>MARSEILLES.</i>			
Iron-ship building:			
Lathe hands and planers.....	\$5 21		
Coppersmiths.....	5 21		
Iron-plate workers.....	5 21		
Riveters and beaters.....	4 63		
Bevelers.....	4 87		
Punching hands.....	4 55		
Machine punchers.....	4 08		
Blacksmiths and strikers.....	4 28		
Joiners and mold makers.....	5 14		
Ship carpenters.....	5 21		
Ordinary carpenters.....	5 25		
Wood borers.....	5 79		
Calkers.....	4 92		
Whip-sawyers.....	4 68		
Painters.....	3 70		
Masons.....	4 89		
Riggers.....	4 63		
Tenders.....	3 20		
<i>DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.</i>			
Iron-ship building:			
Blacksmiths.....	\$6 74		
Carpenters.....	6 95		
Drillers.....	6 95		
Foremen.....	10 22		
Joiners.....	7 90		
Laborers.....	3 46		
Riveters.....	3 69		
Strikers.....	4 63		
Wood-ship building:			
Calkers.....	6 95		
Carpenters.....	6 95		
Foremen.....	10 22		
Laborers.....	3 46		
Painters.....	4 80		
Riggers.....	6 95		
Sail makers.....	5 45		

Apprentices in all the classes in Marseilles receive one-third of the full wages.

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Rouen, Marseilles, and the department of Gironde.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
BOUEN			
<i>Steamer, 1,500 tons, foreign trade.</i>			
Chief officer	\$48 66	Chief engineer	\$77 20
Second mate	34 06	Assistant	40 00
Third mate	24 33	Firemen :	
Boatswain	24 33	First class	19 30
Carpenter	29 19	Second class	17 37
Steward	29 19	Ordinary	15 40
Assistant steward	9 73	Coal-heavers	18 50
Assistant cook	9 73	Deck hands	18 50
Lamps	21 89		
A. B.	19 46	MARSEILLES—Continued.	
Chief engineer	87 59	<i>Steamship service.</i>	
Second engineer	58 39	Chief engineer	\$77 20
Third engineer	38 92	Assistant	40 00
Fourth engineer	34 06	Firemen :	
Storekeeper	23 11	First class	19 30
Firemen	20 67	Second class	17 37
<i>Sail, 1,800 tons, foreign trade.</i>			
Chief officer	29 19	Ordinary	15 40
Boatswain	38 92	Coal-heavers	18 50
Carpenter	34 06	Deck hands	18 50
Cook and steward	14 59		
A. B.		DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.	
<i>Sail, 500 tons, foreign trade.</i>			
Chief officer	81 62	Captain	67 55
Second mate	21 89	Second captain	38 60
Carpenter and seamen	19 46	Lieutenant	28 25
Boatswain	17 02	Purser	38 60
A. B.	14 59	Surgeon	38 60
<i>Sail, coasting trade.</i>			
A. B.	17 02	Chief engineer	67 55
MARSEILLES.			
<i>Long voyage.</i>			
Captain	55 00	Second engineer	48 25
First mate	29 00	Third engineer	38 78
Second mate	24 00	Boatswain	21 23
Boatswain	17 37	Carpenters	19 30
Able seamen	11 58	Stewards	23 15
Ordinary seamen	7 00	First cook	23 15
Ship-carpenters	15 44	Second cooks	11 58
Cook	15 44	Firemen	21 23
Steward	11 58	Coal-heavers	14 48
Boy	4 82	Able seamen	11 58
<i>Coasting trade.</i>			
Captain	29 00	Ordinary seamen	6 80
Mate	17 37	Cabin-boys	4 88
Able seamen	13 51	Waiters	11 58
Ordinary seamen	7 72	Chambermaids or stewardess	11 58
Boy	5 79		
<i>Coasting vessels.</i>			
Captain		Captain	51 85
First officer		First officer	28 25
Second officer		Second officer	17 37
Seamen		Seamen	11 58
<i>Coasting vessels.</i>			
Captain		Captain	21 02
Boatswain		Boatswain	14 48
Seamen		Seamen	11 58
<i>River navigation, steam and sail.</i>			
Captain		Captain	20 82
Engineer		Engineer	26 10
Firemen		Firemen	14 48
Seamen		Seamen	15 44

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid in shops, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Bordeaux, Rheims, Rouen and Marseilles.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
BORDEAUX.			
(Per month of 288 hours.)			
Males:			
Book-keepers	\$16 88	Retail grocers, &c.:	
Clerks	16 88	Head assistant (eight years' apprenticeship), managing the staff	15 44
Salesmen	*15 44	Head salesman (five years' apprenticeship)	9 65
Deliverymen	7 72	Saleman (two years' apprenticeship)	5 79
Doorkeepers	7 72		5 79
Watchmen	7 72		7 72
Females:		Deliverer of goods	{ to
Book-keepers	16 88	Cellarman (charge of vaults)	*13 51
Model-women	11 58		
Milliners	12 95	MARSEILLES.	
Salewomen	12 95	(Per week of 48 to 72 hours.)	
Sewing girls	3 60		
RHEIMS.			
(Per week of 72 hours.)			
Males:		Salemen	6 00
Clerks, first class	7 42	Salewomen	3 10
Clerks, second class	5 93	Clerks, commercial houses	7 42
Porters	5 50	Clerks, banking	5 70
Females:		Book-keepers	8 00
Clerks, first class	2 96	Cashiers	11 13
Clerks, second class	2 23		

* And 2 per cent. on all sales they make.

† Without board or lodging.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid to household servants (towns and cities) in Marseilles, the department of Gironde, and Rheims.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
MARSEILLES.			
(Per month.)			
Cooks, male, per month	\$24 12	DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE—Continued.	
Cooks, female	6 75	(Per month.)	
Chambermaids	5 79	Females:	
Wet-nurses	11 58	Chambermaids	\$3 30
Dry-nurses (young girls)	4 24	Cooks	5 23
Coachmen, boarded	19 80	Nurses	3 30
Coachmen, not boarded	24 12	Waiters	2 72
Valet de chambre	11 58	Wet-nurses	16 45
DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.			
(Per month.)			
Males:		RHEIMS.	
Butlers	12 79	(Per month, with board and lodging.)	
Cooks	8 30	Males:	
Waiters	8 30	Men servants (butlers, &c.)	14 87
Coachmen	12 79	Coachmen	14 87
Footmen	12 79	Valet	8 00

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Rheiems, department of Gironde, Marseilles and Rouen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
RHEIMS.			
Males:		DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE—Con'd.	
Plowmen* per month.	\$10.02	Males—Continued.	
General men* do.	7.23	Laborers† per year.	\$164.10
Herdsmen* do.	8.00	Laborers* do.	79.10
Shepherds† do.	19.07	Shepherds* do.	75.00
Females:		Vine-dressers* do.	79.10
Dairymaids* do.	6.66	Wine-makers do.	79.10
Farm servants* do.	4.42	MARSEILLES. §	
DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.			
Females:		Farm hands, males per day.	57
Chambermaids† per month.	2.33	Farm hands, women do.	17
Cooks do.	3.29	For man, horse, and plow do.	1.57
Children do.	1.93	Spading|| ..... \$0.05 to 0.10	
Laborers do.	6.25	Stone masons (for building walls).....	30
Laborers per year.	75.00	Boys do.	30
Males:		ROUEN.	
Laborers* per day..	0.30	Laborer, harrower, carter, manure-digger, sower† per month..	2.80 to 5.78
Laborers† do.	0.51		

* With board.

† Without board.

‡ With board and lodging.

§ Farming land in the district is divided into very small tracts, each of which is worked by the farmer and his family so that outside help is rarely employed except for short periods, and is then paid by the day. Laborers at the above prices provide their own board and lodging.

|| By the job per square meters, according to the nature of ground.

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in the department of Gironde, Rouen, Marseilles and Rheiems.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
DEPARTMENT OF GIRONDE.			
(Per week of 60 hours.)			
Newspapers:		MARSEILLES.	
Compositors	6.76	(Per week of 70 hours.)	
Pressmen	6.76	Compositors	7.43
Printers	6.76	Power-press foremen	8.10
Laborers	3.52	Power-press men	6.68
Job offices:		Folders (women)	2.68
Compositors	6.27	Proof-readers	11.08
Pressmen	9.28	RHEIMS.	
Printers	5.12	(Per week of 66 hours.)	
Proof readers	5.12	Foremen	11.56
Laborers	3.52	Assistants	7.82
ROUEN.		Compositors, newspaper and book work	9.84
(Per week of 60 hours.)		Job printers	6.56
Foremen and proof-readers	5.40	Pressmen	7.52
Compositors	6.60	Assistants	3.47
Printer, or machine-worker	7.80	Lithographers	5.75
Layor-on	4.80	Engravers	12.45
Paperer	4.80	Book-binders	7.24

BELGIUM.

Belgium is a most active, industrial nation. With an area no larger than Maryland and a population of some 6,000,000, its occupations are diverse, its inhabitants industrious and economical, and harmony prevails between the employers and the employed.

As illustrative of the regard which Belgian employers entertain for their operatives the great linen factory of M. Rey, *ainé*, at Ruysbroeck, near Brussels, may be taken as a signal example.

This factory, according to Consul Wilson, from whose report these interesting abstracts are taken, employs 3,000 operatives. Three per cent. of the wages of all the workers is retained by the proprietor for an "invalid and pension fund." This entitles every employé to the daily attendance of a physician, free of charge, during illness. Invalids also receive one-half their wages, and when convalescing are provided with meat and wine, as the physician prescribes. Women giving birth to children receive gratuitous attendance. When a married workman dies his widow receives a pension equal to one-third of his earnings for three years, if he has been less than ten years in M. Rey's employ, and one-half his rate of wages if he has been employed over ten years. As a general thing, however, this pension is continued until the children are able to earn their own living. A pension of \$5.79 per month is paid, for life, to all invalided workmen after 15 years' continuous service in the factory.

M. Rey buys all food supplies at wholesale and sells the same to his employés, with an addition of 3 to 5 per cent. to cover expenses. If any fund should accrue from this transaction it is held in reserve and expended for the benefit of the work-people.

There is a school and also a savings-bank in connection with the factory for the boy employés. To encourage boys in economical ways, M. Rey pays 10 per cent. interest on all sums up to 300 francs, and 7½ per cent. on all sums above that amount. At the age of 20 the boys come under the rules and regulations to which the adult work-people are subject.

"Sisters of the Sacred Heart" are employed by M. Rey to teach the children of his employés. For this purpose two buildings are set apart, the average number of pupils being about 350.

Every workman can deposit his savings in the "General Workmen's Bank," and receive 5 per cent. interest. This money is returned on demand. A workman having in this bank, say, a sum of \$200, can obtain a sufficient loan to enable him to build his own house. M. Rey has about 80 houses, of three to six rooms, with gardens attached, which he rents at about half-price to meritorious workmen.

Consul Wilson describes a woollen mill, "Société anonyme de Loth," in his district, employing 1,500 working people, and conducted on even more paternal principles than that of M. Rey; and indeed all the factories visited by the consul seem to be conducted on similar generous theories.

There is little antagonism, adds Consul Williams, between employer and employé in Belgium. The employés finding the employers interested in their general welfare place themselves almost entirely in their hands. The trust, as will be seen, is not betrayed. It is this mutual feeling which gives the Belgian manufacturers the principal advantage which enables them to compete in cheapness and quality of

manufactures with other European nations of greater power, organization and capitalized wealth.

The following is an interview with a miller in Liege, reported by Consul Tanner:

Has a wife and five children; earns \$5.30 a week; two of his daughters earn a like sum; lives in a little cottage; can save no money; if he should get sick would go to the hospital; has a son who will also be a miller, as his fathers before him have all been; don't want to become rich, for if he were rich he would still labor; loves labor; never has any trouble save on holidays, when he is forced to be idle; all excesses committed by workingmen are committed on holidays; rich people seem unhappy; cares nothing for riches; cares for nothing but health and work, and work means health; idleness is the root of all evil; laughs daily at his master's son taking exercise in his gymnasium or running like a madman in his garden, seeking for that which the workingman finds in his work—health. Eats bread and butter in the morning, with coffee, before going to work; at noon goes home for dinner and has soup, with a little salad sometimes, and potatoes, and then supper; eats meat on family fete days only; the family cares very little for meat and does not feel being deprived thereof; all are content with their condition and do not bother themselves about any other.

These general details concerning the labor conditions of Belgium have been here repeated, as both Consuls Wilson and Tanner seem to have been struck by the simplicity and content of the working classes.

It may be said that the wages paid to Belgian labor are in general higher than the wages paid in any other country in Europe, outside of England, France and Denmark.

Consul Tanner's report gives some graphic statistics on the important subject of female labor. Official figures showed that in 1880 the number of work-people in Belgium amounted to 2,520,000, of which 1,824,000 (65 per cent.) were females. Consul Tanner is in doubt as to whether agriculture was embraced in this computation.

Out of a total employment of 23,569 persons in the mines in his consular district, 13,569 were women, girls and boys. This employment of women and young girls in the mines has an injurious effect on their physical and moral well-being. In the celebrated John Cockrell mines, near Liege, employing 11,000 persons, where men and women do the same kind of and as much work, the women receive on an average one franc per day less than the men.

Consul Tanner gives the following as a fair average of the daily wages paid to female labor throughout Belgium: Coal, iron, and other mines, 35 to 65 cents; farm laborers, 20 to 40 cents; servants, 10 to 25 cents, and found; tailoresses, seamstresses, and milliners, 25 cents to \$1; operatives in mills, factories, &c., 10 to 65 cents; street-sweepers, 10 to 45 cents; clerks, 10 to 65 cents; *bonnes*, 25 to 75 cents; washwomen, 25 to 35 cents; starchers and ironers, 25 to 35 cents; general laboring women, 35 to 65 cents.

Shoptending is mostly in the hands of women in Belgium, retail trade being principally carried on by the female portion of the families.

The consul at Antwerp reports that "it is extremely difficult to obtain much information in Antwerp upon this subject, as most employers guard their business very closely, and refuse to give any particulars regarding its details, especially for use in the United States."

Consul Polachek, of Ghent, in his very valuable report, makes this acknowledgment: "I may be permitted to mention the numerous kindnesses received at the hands of the manufacturers and merchants of this district. Their generous aid has enabled me to prepare this report with such minute detail."

The laborers of Ghent, according to the consul's report, work generally by the hour, the hours of labor being 12 in summer and 10 in winter, and the daily wages range all the way from 20 cents to \$1.50. The average wages for skilled mechanics, as will be seen in the tables further on, may be reckoned at about \$4 and laborers at \$3 per week. The general rates of wages have increased 10 per cent. since 1878, but as the expenditure of the working-people has increased in like proportions, the savings are no more than formerly.

The contentment and well-being of the workingmen of Ghent are fully illustrated by the fact that there is hardly any emigration from the district. The laboring classes, writes the consul, are fond of their homes; their treatment is kind and humane; they enjoy their recreations, and possess great love for their birthplace.

The number and distribution of the female laborers of Ghent is given as follows: Manufacturing and mechanical, 4,675; commerce and transportation, 2,210; professional and personal, including government clerks, teachers, artists, laundresses, musicians, &c., 856; agricultural, 750; all other pursuits, 446; total, 8,937.

The wages paid to female laborers average from 15 cents to 95 cents per day, the average wages in factories being 38 cents. The hours of labor in industrial and mechanical employment are from 11 to 13 per day; in all other employments 9 to 10.

Men and women work on an equality in employments except as to wages, in which the usual disparity prevails.

The following interview with a mechanic in a paper-mill in Ghent will serve to illustrate the manner in which such laborers live in that city:

A paper-maker; forty-four years old, has a wife and five children, the oldest sixteen and the youngest six years; earns 77 cents per day, although the average earnings in the mill do not exceed 58 cents per day; hours of labor from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with two hours for eating; his wife works also, and two of his children earn something every week, without which he could not get along; his own earnings average \$120 per year; his family expenses are \$172.50 per year, viz, rent, \$19.30; clothing, \$28.95; food and fuel, \$104.95; school tax and other incidentals, \$19.30; thus leaving \$52.50 to be paid for out of the earnings of his wife and children; with steady work and no sickness can save from \$30 to \$40 per year.

The following general statements, compiled from the reports of the several consuls, will show the rates of wages paid in the general trades and industries in Belgium.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Average wages paid per week.

Occupations.	Antwerp.	Brussels.	Ghent.	Liege.	All Belgium.
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers	\$4 40	\$4 82	\$4 02	\$5 00	\$4 56
Hod carriers	3 12	2 89	2 88	4 00	3 22
Masons	6 00	4 82	4 02	6 05	5 22
Tenders	3 12	2 89	2 88	3 50	3 09
Plasterers	4 40	4 82	4 02	5 40	4 66
Tenders	3 12	2 89	2 88	3 50	3 02
Slaters	5 00	5 79	4 62	4 44	4 98
Roofers	5 79	4 62	4 50	4 97	
Tenders	3 47	2 88	3 50	3 28	
Plumbers	4 40	5 79	4 62	7 05	5 46
Assistants	3 05	2 89	2 28	3 50	3 98
Carpenters	4 65	4 82	3 88	3 55	4 07
Gas-fitters	4 16	5 79	4 02	6 05	5 00
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers	2 70	5 21	3 43	5 80	4 28
Blacksmiths	5 50	5 89	5 18	4 95	5 38
Strikers	2 45	3 86	2 88	4 00	3 29
Bookbinders	4 63	5 79	2 28	8 70	5 85
Brickmakers	8 20	5 79	4 02	4 00	4 25
Brewers	3 20	5 21	3 98	5 50	4 48
Butchers	2 90	5 21	3 93	5 20	4 31
Brass-founders	6 95	4 62	6 50		6 02
Cabinet-makers	6 00	5 79	4 87	6 00	5 66
Confectioners	4 65	5 21	4 02	6 25	5 08
Cigar-makers	6 50	6 75	4 87	7 00	6 28
Coopers	3 47	5 21	4 41	7 50	5 17
Cutlers	4 65	5 20		6 00	5 28
Distillers	3 87	5 21	3 93	7 50	5 00
Drivers				8 95	8 95
Draymen and teamsters	2 95	4 82	3 88	8 95	3 77
Cab, carriage, &c	3 00	3 86	4 87	8 95	3 92
Street railways	4 63	4 63	3 17	8 95	4 09
Dyers		6 75	5 70	6 00	6 15
Engravers		6 95	4 83	7 50	5 45
Furriers	7 53	5 79	5 20	6 90	6 35
Gardeners	4 40	8 86	2 88	4 50	3 91
Hatters		5 79	2 03	6 00	4 50
Horseshoers	4 05	6 95	3 98	6 95	5 63
Jewelers	6 50	8 68	5 20	7 00	6 84
Laborers, porters, &c	3 47	3 47	3 17	5 00	3 77
Lithographers	5 80	5 79	4 87	7 00	5 86
Millwrights			3 00	7 00	5 00
Nail-makers (hand)					
Potters		5 79	3 93		4 86
Printers	5 80	6 40	4 56	7 00	5 94
Teachers, public schools	7 45	7 42	7 10	9 00	7 74
Saddle and harness makers	5 00	5 79	5 16	6 10	5 51
Sailmakers	5 80		3 82		4 56
Shoemakers		4 82			4 82
Stevedores	5 00		3 73		4 86
Tanners		5 79	5 16	6 50	5 81
Tailors	4 50	5 21	5 64	7 00	5 58
Telegraph operators	6 50	7 42	5 50	6 00	6 88
Tinsmiths	3 47	4 82	3 72	5 60	4 40
Weavers (outside of mills)		5 79	5 64	5 00	3 95

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per week of 72 hours in factories and mills in Verviers.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Wool-sorting:		Dressing:	
Overseer.....	\$6 00	Overseer.....	\$4 75
Sorter, woman	2 75	Second hand.....	4 00
Wool-picking:		Dressers	4 00
Overseer.....	4 80	Weaving:	
Pickers, tenders	8 60	Overseer	10 50
Wool or cloth dyers:		Second hand.....	6 00
Overseer.....	9 40	Section hands.....	6 00
Hand	9 40	Weavers	5 00
Wool-carding:		Finishing:	
Overseer.....	11 00	Overseer	6 50
Second hand	6 00	Second hand.....	3 00
Card-grinder	4 00	Burling hands, women.....	3 00
Common hand	3 60	Scourers, cloth.....	4 00
Spinning:		Fullers	4 00
Overseer.....	9 00	Giggers and teasing.....	3 00
Mule-fixers	5 50	Pressers	4 50
Spinners.....	4 00	Shearers	3 00

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in factories or mills in Brussels, Belgium.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
LINEN MILLS.			
Linen-bleachers, men.....	\$2 94	Wool-sorters, men	\$3 60
Linen-bleachers, boys	2 34	Wool-combers, women	2 18
Yarn-bleachers, men	2 64	Wool-spinners, men	8 10
Yarn-bleachers, boys	1 14	Assistant spinners, men	3 60
Weavers, boys and girls	1 38	Wool-spinners, women	2 13
Weavers, men and women	2 24	Wool spinners, boys	1 44
Warping-machine tenders, women	2 50	Weavers, men	4 02
Dressing-machine tenders, men	4 08	Weavers, women	3 60
Starching and finishing, men	2 94	Dyers and finishers	3 60
Starching and finishing, boys	1 38		
WOOLEN MILLS.			

Carpenters, machinists, locksmiths, firemen, &c., attached to mills and factories receive an average of \$4.62 per week of 60 hours.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in Brussels district.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.		
BLAST FURNACES.					
Furnace-men	\$3 77	Blacksmiths	\$5 79		
Assistants	2 61	Strikers	3 47		
Boys	1 16	Turners	5 79		
Other workmen.....	2 61	Screw and nut makers	4 05		
ROLLING MILLS.					
First puddlers	5 79	Boiler-makers	4 82		
Second puddlers	4 05	Assistants	3 47		
First rollers	7 72	Machinists	5 79		
First beaters	8 68	FOUNDRIES.			
Other workmen.....	3 47	Model-makers	5 79		
Boys.....	2 32	Molders	4 63		
		Other workmen.....	3 47		

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week of 72 hours to glass-workers in Val St. Lambert, near Liege.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Laborers.....	\$4 80	Warehouse packers.....	\$5 00
Artists.....	13 00	Sandmen.....	6 00
Mechanics' laborers.....	5 00	Plaster turners.....	7 50
Mechanics.....	8 00	Smoothers and overseers.....	9 75
Glass grinders.....	10 95	Polishers.....	7 50
Women (experienced).....	3 60	Blowers.....	15 50
Polishers (boys).....	3 20	Assistants.....	9 00
Casting-hall mixers.....	6 00	Stokers.....	5 50
Furnace and table men.....	9 36	Flatteners.....	5 50
Pot makers.....	7 68	Cutters.....	5 40
Women (girls).....	3 00		

Wages paid per month of 260 hours to glass-workers in the consular district of Brussels.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Firemen.....	\$21 28	Third teasers*.....	\$32 81
Bookkeepers.....	48 25	Flatteners.....	28 77
Clerks.....	14 47	Cutters.....	24 12
Blowers.....	96 50	Packers.....	17 37
Gatherers.....	33 77	Blacksmiths.....	19 30
First teasers*.....	46 32	Laborers.....	60
Second teasers*.....	38 60		

* Three for every furnace.

V.—MINES AND MINING.

Wages paid per day, or week of 64 hours, in and in connection with a coal mine near Liege.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Miner.....	\$8 00
Women.....	3 40
Boys.....	8 00

Wages in mines in the Brussels district.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
UNDER GROUND.	
Chief overseers.....	per month.....
Assistant overseers.....	do.....
Weightmasters.....	do.....
Workmen in galleries.....	per day of 10 hours.....
Laborers for removing débris.....	do.....
Girls:	
From 14 to 16 years.....	do.....
Over 16 years.....	do.....
Pit wagon hands for hauling coal to shaft:	
Males:	
From 12 to 16 years.....	per day.....
Over 16 years.....	do.....
Females:	
From 12 to 16 years.....	do.....
Over 16 years.....	do.....
Miners in deep veins (12 hours).....	do.....
Other miners (12 hours).....	do.....
Laborers in pits (12 hours).....	do.....

Wages in mines in the Brussels district—Continued.

Description of employment.		Average wages.
ABOVE GROUND.		
Watchmen.....	.....per day of 10 hours..	\$0 35
Machinists.....	.....do.....	77
Firemen.....	.....do.....	58
Laborers:		
Men.....	.....do.....	42 56
Women.....	.....do.....	27 35
Boys over 16 years.....	.....do.....	18 27
Girls over 16 years.....	.....do.....	16 29

Wages paid per week of 60 hours, in and in connection with coal mines in the Antwerp district.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Miners, underground.....	\$4 98	Boys in mines:	
Surface miners.....	4 98 to 4 07	Under 14 years.....	\$1 92 to 1 68
Females:		From 14 to 16 years.....	1 68
Above 21 years.....	4 07 1 98	Under 14 years.....	1 20
From 16 to 21 years.....	1 98 1 74	Joiners.....	5 22
From 14 to 16 years.....	1 74 1 38	Blacksmiths.....	5 22
Under 14 years.....	1 38 1 08	Adjusters.....	5 22
Boys in mines:		Laborers.....	3 48
From 14 to 16 years.....	1 08 1 92		

VII.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

*Wages paid per month to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Belgium.**

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Machinist and engineer.....	\$38 00	Train hands.....	\$21 00
Conductors.....	38 00	Road hands.....	20 50
Firemen.....	21 00	Overseers.....	22 50
Switchmen.....	21 00	Chiefs of stations.....	68 00

* Railways in Belgium operated by the Government.

NOTE.—All employés of Government are pensioned after a certain number of years of service.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in ship-yards in Antwerp.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Ship-carpenters.....	\$7 00
Calkers.....	7 00
Boat builders.....	7 00
Joiners.....	6 55
Blacksmiths.....	6 00

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

*Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men) in Antwerp.**Ocean steamships.*

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Captains.....	\$101 00	Assistant cooks.....	\$21 61
First mates.....	50 00	Bakers.....	25 47
Second mates.....	34 75	Carpenters.....	28 95
Chief engineers.....	60 48	Boatwains.....	26 09
Second engineers.....	53 07	Second boatwains.....	21 28
Third engineers.....	38 60	Lamp-trimmers.....	17 37
Doctors.....	49 21	Firemen.....	18 75
Head steward.....	31 82	Seamen.....	18 52
Assistant steward.....	19 80	Greasers.....	20 26
Head cooks.....	27 80	Trimmers.....	14 48

Ocean sailing vessels.

Captains.....	\$38 60	Boatwains.....	\$17 37
First mates.....	29 95	Cooks.....	19 90
Second mates.....	19 30	Steward.....	24 00
Carpenters.....	17 37	Seamen.....	12 15

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in shops, wholesale and retail, to males and females, in Brussels.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Book-keepers.....	\$482 50	Assistant clerks, males.....	\$116 80
Foreign correspondents.....	386 00	Female clerks.....	69 48
Clerks.....	347 40	Warehousemen.....	281 60
Salesmen.....	289 50	Boys.....	60 90
Traveling salesmen.....	386 00		

Female clerks in retail stores usually receive from \$3.86 to \$4.82 per month, when boarded and lodged. Salesmen, in addition to their salaries, generally receive a commission of 1 per cent. on sales. Traveling salesmen receive from \$1.93 to \$2.70 per day for traveling expenses besides salaries.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Belgium.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IN AND NEAR LIEGE.			
Servants, men.....	\$10 00	General house servants.....	\$0 66
Women (household).....	4 80	Coachmen.....	13 51
Cook, female.....	8 70	Grooms.....	8 68
Stable-boy.....	4 80	Cooks, males.....	10 20
Coachman.....	10 00	Footmen.....	14 47
Waiter.....	8 00	Chambermaids.....	9 65
BRUSSELS DISTRICT.			
Maitres d'hôtel.....	14 47	Housemaids.....	5 79
		Cooks, women.....	11 58
		Nursemaids.....	5 79

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in the Provinces of Liege, Brabant and Hainault.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
LIEGE.			
Common farm hands*....per month ..	\$1 75-\$3 00		
PROVINCE OF BRABANT.			
Men.....per day.....	20	Men.....per day.....	\$0 27
Women.....do.....	14	Women.....do.....	15
Men.....do.....	24	Men.....do.....	47
Women.....do.....	20	Women.....do.....	24

* With board and lodging.

† With board.

‡ Without board.

XIV.—IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid by the week in Antwerp.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IRON-WORKS:			
Puddlers	\$5 76	Workshops:	
Firemen	4 62	Model-makers	\$5 76
Rollers	5 16	Finablers	5 16
STEEL WORKS:			
Founders	6 48	Turners	5 16
Firemen	9 84	Boiler-makers:	
Rollers	6 48	Fitters	6 36
FORGE:			
Strikers	6 96	Riveters	5 16
Smiths.....	5 76	Naval docks:	
		Fitters	6 36
		Riveters	4 44
		Carpenters	5 76

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 70 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.), in Liege, Brussels, and Antwerp.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
LIEGE.			
Compositors	\$7 00	ANTWERP.	
Press hand.....	7 00	Compositors	\$5 80
Lithographers	7 00	Pressmen	5 80
Stereotypers	7 50	Proof-readers	8 90
BRUSSELS.			
Compositors	6 95	Lithographers	6 36
Pressmen	8 68	Folders	4 63
Proof-readers	8 10	Stitchers	4 63
Presswomen	3 47	Bookbinders	5 80
Apprentices	2 82	Engravers	11 58
		Designers	11 58
		Apprentices	29

HOLLAND.

In Holland few official statistics as to agriculture and labor can be obtained.

In the absence of official labor statistics, Consul Eckstein found it necessary to correspond with a very large number of proprietors and managers of representative industrial establishments throughout the country, and to engage the services of an assistant to collect information in Amsterdam. - The result is a valuable report concerning the

trade conditions of Holland, which will not only enable the American people to make comparisons between labor in Holland and in the United States, but may also be found of value to Holland, as a nucleus for a statistical survey of the Kingdom.

It should not be inferred from the indifference which prevails in Holland in regard to labor statistics that the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes occupies no place in the economy of either general or local institutions; on the contrary, much is being done by corporative bodies and individual employers for their physical and moral improvement. An illustrative reference may be made to the "Association Salerno," of Amsterdam, whose object is the erection of new and improved homes for the working classes combining cheapness with true hygienic conditions, an association whose example could be followed even in our own large cities with profit to our working classes.

Regarding the homes of the Dutch artisans in the provinces, the mill-owners at Enschede write as follows to Consul Eckstein:

The houses occupied by our laborers are all very much alike, consisting of two rooms, a front room and a back room, the first serving as kitchen and sitting-room. The better class of laborers have, many of them, their own houses, and these have, as a rule, three and some of them four rooms, the front room serving invariably as kitchen and sitting-room. Rents may be estimated at 36 cents and 48 cents per week, the first amount for the two-room and the last for the three-room house.

The consul reports the working classes of Holland as trustworthy and saving. The Dutch still are, he says, a commercial and sea-faring people, and in everything connected with these pursuits they aim at the best results.

The feeling between the employer and the employed in Holland is fairly satisfactory, and seems to be continually improving. The consul adds that the prosperity of the communities may be measured by the feeling between the employers and the workers.

The Dutch workingmen are well represented in trade organizations or unions, one of the principal of these being the Grand Dutch Trades-Union, which aims at the amalgamation of all trades, and advocates general suffrage, compulsory education, ten hours to constitute a day's labor, a limitation of the work of children, and general advancement of the interest of labor through co-operation. It would seem to be freely understood in Holland that these trades-unions are beneficial alike both to labor and capital.

The food of the Dutch working people consists mainly of potatoes, vegetables, beans and peas. With the exception of horse flesh, fresh meat is a rarity. Their clothing is composed of the cheapest material. In their dwellings, when not improved by the efforts of the co-operative societies above described, little attention is paid to hygienic arrangements.

As illustrative of how the more prosperous class of laborers lives in Holland the following experience of a mason in Amsterdam is of interest:

Is 35 years old; has a wife and two children; works by the hour; is paid 8 cents per hour, although the average rate is $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents; is paid for 12 hours per day in summer and $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in winter; considers himself fortunate if he earns \$236 per year. Lives as follows: Rent of two rooms in third story, \$57.50; clothing for himself and family, \$20; food, fuel, &c., \$150; dues to sick and burial funds,

\$8.32; total yearly expenses, \$235.82—or 20 cents less than what he estimated a fair year's wages. Food: Breakfast—coffee, bread, and butter; dinner—potatoes with fat, sometimes vegetables. On Sunday beef or pork for dinner. Supper same as breakfast. As to saving anything for old age, it is out of the question. His father, who is 60 years of age, has to work just the same as at twenty.

That portion of Consul Eckstein's report which deals with the "diamond cutters" of Amsterdam—their number, habits, wages, mode of living, &c.—is worthy of special mention. Diamond cutting is an industry peculiar to that city, there being more establishments and workers there devoted to this business than in the rest of the world combined.

It is to be regretted that Consul Eckstein's report is altogether silent concerning female labor in Holland, save incidental mention in the tables of wages.

In a report from Consul Winter, of Rotterdam, incidental mention is made of female labor in that city. In an East Indian coffee-hulling factory 500 girls and women earn from 80 cents to \$1.80 per week; in tobacco and cigar factories they earn from 90 cents to \$2.20 per week; in twine factories girls earn 80 cents per week. The hours of labor are the same as for males.

Consul Winter's report deals at length with the trade conditions prevailing in Rotterdam, but as these are similar to those recited by Consul Eckstein for Amsterdam, there is no necessity for dwelling further thereon in this review.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in Amsterdam.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$4 80	Drivers :	
Hod-carriers	3 60	Draymen and teamsters	\$4 40
Masons	4 80	Cab, carriage, and street railways	2 50
Tenders	4 00	Conductors	4 40
Plasterers	4 00	Dyers	3 60
Tenders	4 00	Engravers	8 00
Slaters	4 80	Furriers	4 00
Plumbers	2 80	Gardeners	3 60
Assistants	4 80	Hatters	4 00
Carpenters	5 60	Horseshoers	4 40
Gasfitters		Laborers, porters, &c.	3 20
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	4 80	Lithographers	4 80
Blacksmiths	4 80	Millwrights	4 80
Blacksmiths' strikers	3 60	Printers	6 00
Bookbinders	4 00	Teachers, public schools	6 40
Brickmakers	3 20	Sailmakers	4 80
Brewers	6 00	Shoemakers	4 00
Butchers	3 60	Tanners	4 00
Brass-founders	4 00	Tailors	5 60
Cabinet-makers	4 80	Telegraph operators	5 60
Confectioners	4 40	Tinsmiths	4 00
Cigar-makers	4 00	Weavers (outside of mills)	3 60
Coopers	4 80	Workman, 1st class	4 20
Distillers	6 00	Workman, 2d class	3 20
		Firemen attending to boilers	4 40
		Engine men	4 40

NOTE.—The working hours per week (60) as stated in the heading of this schedule apply to most of the trades and occupations therein mentioned, but in some cases they are more, say 72 in the case of bakers, distillers, &c., and 66 hours in the case of employees in sugar refineries. Conductors and drivers on street railways are employed 72 to 84 hours weekly. The low wages of cabmen are augmented by the "fees" they generally receive, sometimes amounting to more than the wages they get.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid in cotton and woolen mills in Holland.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.		
COTTON MILLS AT ENSHELD. (Per week of 68 hours.)					
Stokers.....	\$3 84	Finishers.....	\$3 90		
Engineers.....	5 20	Weavers: 4-loom.....	3 90		
Scutching-room hands.....	3 84	3-loom.....	3 24		
Card-grinders and strippers.....	3 84	2-loom.....	2 52		
Foremen-carders.....	10 80	Weavers' assistants, boys and girls.....	1 50		
Frame-tenders, women.....	3 24	Overlookers.....	5 10		
Half-timers, assistants to tenders.....	1 62	Laborers and odd men.....	3 00		
Self-actor spinners.....	6 00	WOOLEN MILLS, FILBURG. (Per week of 70 to 75 hours.)			
Piecers, men.....	2 88	Weavers.....	4 00		
Throstle spinners, girls.....	2 40	Spinners.....	4 00		
Winders, women and girls.....	2 40	Shearers and workmen.....	3 25		
Warpers.....	2 88	Girls.....	2 00		
Sizers.....	6 60	Boys.....	1 60		
Makers-up and packers.....	3 84				
Dyers.....	3 24				

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid in Amsterdam per week of 66 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Foundry.....	\$4 68	Blacksmiths' shop.....	\$5 50
Turners' shop.....	4 80	Boilermakers' shop.....	5 45
Pattern or model-makers' shop.....	4 92	Laborers in yard.....	3 00
Finishing shop.....	4 56		

IV.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid to railway employés (those engaged about stations, as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in the Netherlands.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Station-masters, large stations.. per year	\$960 00	Booking clerk (chief of invoicing office)..... per year.	\$520 00
Station-masters, country stations do ..	360 00	Clerks..... do ..	300 00
Inspectors' platform clerks..... do ..	280 00	Assistant clerks..... do ..	120 00
Booking clerks..... do ..	280 00	Drivers..... per day.	52
Engine-drivers..... per day.	1 24	Goods deliverers..... do ..	54
Firemen..... do ..	76	Foremen of laborers..... do ..	64
Guards..... do ..	64	Laborers..... do ..	52
Signalmen..... do ..	60	Assistant laborers..... do ..	36
Switchmen..... do ..	72		
Plate-layers..... do ..	43		

V.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Amsterdam.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.		
IRON SHIPS. (Per week of 66 hours.)					
Carpenters.....	\$6 40	COMPOSITE SHIPS. (Per week of 60 hours; fixed wages.)			
Iron workers.....	7 20	Foremen.....	\$6 00		
Joiners.....	6 00	Carpenters.....	5 28		
Laborers.....	4 00	Joiners.....	5 28		
		Mast and block makers.....	5 28		
		Blacksmiths.....	5 00		
		Laborers.....	4 08		

VI.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen in steamships in ocean navigation in the Netherlands.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
STEAMSHIPS.			
Captains.....	\$50 00	Third officers	\$12 00 to \$16 00
First officers.....	31 00	Boatswains	16 00 18 00
Second officers.....	22 00	Carpenters	20 00 26 00
Third officers	17 00	Cooks and stewards	18 00 20 00
Boatwains	17 00	Able seamen	10 80 12 80
Carpenters.....	17 00	Ordinary seamen	6 40 9 60
Cooks	15 20	Boys.....	3 70 4 80
First stewards.....	18 00	BALTIC TRADE.	
Second stewards	8 00	Captains.....	16 00 20 00
Able seamen	12 00	First officers	20 00 24 00
Winchmen.....	14 00	Second officers	15 20 18 00
Ordinary seamen	8 00	Carpenters	18 00 20 00
Chief engineers	42 00	Cooks and stewards	16 00 18 00
Second engineers	28 00	Able seamen	12 80 15 20
Third engineers	17 00	Ordinary seamen	6 40 9 60
Donkeymen	14 00	Boys.....	3 70 4 80
Firemen	12 00	RIVER NAVIGATION.	
Trimmers.....	10 00	Shippers	16 00 20 00
SAILING-VESSELS, OCEAN TRADE.			
Captains.....	32 00 to 40 00	Men	6 40 8 00
First officers.....	28 00 32 00		
Second officers.....	18 00 24 00		

NOTES.—Captains receive, in addition to their wages, 1 per cent. of the gross freights.

Chief officers get, in addition to their wages, \$12 for every Levant voyage; \$8 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$4 for every Baltic voyage; \$1.60 for every Hamburg voyage.

Second officers get, in addition, \$9.60 for every Levant voyage; \$6.40 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$3.20 for every Baltic voyage; \$1.20 for every Hamburg voyage.

Third officers get, in addition, \$7.20 for every Levant voyage; \$4.80 for every Mediterranean voyage; \$2.40 for every Baltic voyage.

Captains in the ocean trade receive, in addition to their wages, 5 per cent. of the net freights, or 1½ per cent. of the gross freights, and in the Baltic trade 5 per cent. of the gross freights.

VII.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid in shops, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Amsterdam.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
WHOLESALE.			
Procinator.....per year.	\$1,000 00	Clerks—Continued:	
Bookkeepers	1,000 00	Clothing stores*.....per year.	\$200 00
Bookkeepers' assistants	400 00	Clothing stores*.....do.....	300 00
Correspondents	600 00	Millinery stores*.....do.....	120 00
Shipping-clerks	480 00	Millinery stores*.....per week.	4 80
Salesmen	600 00	Sewing-machines.....do.....	7 20
Clerks	400 00	Stationery stores.....do.....	4 80
Porters.....do.....	200 00	Tea stores.....do.....	3 60
RETAIL.			
Clerks:		Chechemists' stores.....do.....	6 00
Grocery stores*.....per year..	160 00	Drug stores.....do.....	3 20
Grocery stores*.....per week..	3 20	Fancy goods stores.....do.....	4 00
Drapers' stores*.....per year..	120 00	Jewelry stores.....do.....	6 00
Drapers' stores*.....per week..	4 00	Toy stores.....do.....	4 00
		Glass and earthenware.....do.....	4 00

* With board.

† Without board.

VIII.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per year to household servants (towns and cities) in the Netherlands.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Housekeepers	\$100 00	Nurses.....	\$40 00
Cooks.....	75 00	Coachmen	350 00
Servants' scullery work	35 00	Governesses	200 00
Servants' general housework	45 00	Footmen.....	105 00
Servants' care of white and linen goods, etc.....	55 00		

IX.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Holland.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
NORTH HOLLAND.			
Laborers general farm work: With board and lodging.....per year.	\$60 00	Laborers—Continued: Doing all hard work, loading manure, digging ditches.....per day.	\$0 60
Without bed and board.....do	187 00	In harvest time.....do.....	70
Boys, without bed and board.....do	40 00	Straw thrashing.....do.....	81
Laborers in harvest time able to handle machines.....per day.	1 00	Mowing grass and cutting grain, per hectare.....per day.	2 95
Laborers in harvest time.....do	90	Men for hoeing.....do.....	40
Boy help .....do	40	Women .....do.....	33
When mowing grass per hectare, equal to about 2½ acres.....per day.	3 20	Boys .....do.....	28
Laborers, grain-farming, &c., without bed or board.....per day.	60	Laborers: For ordinary work in winter.....do.....	40
Dairy maids.....per week.	1 20	For spring and fall.....do.....	48
Female servants, household work, per year	56 00	Male servants living in the farmer's household	\$5 00
SOUTH HOLLAND.			
Plowing and care of cattle, per week	3 24	Dairy maid, milking cattle, making cheese, and doing household work, per year	70 00

X.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 60 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Amsterdam.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Printers, first class illustrated and job work.....	\$8 00
Printers, second class plain and book work.....	4 80
Assistants	2 40
Compositors, job work	4 80
Compositors, book work	3 60
Proof-readers	7 00

Retail prices per pound of the necessities of life in Holland on August 1, 1884.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Bread.....	\$0 3½ to \$0 5½	Fresh pork	\$0 14 to \$0 22
Flour.....	4	Bacon	16 18
Roast beef.....	24	Ham	16 26
Soup beef.....	15	Horse flesh	9 19

SWITZERLAND.

The interesting reports upon Switzerland, from the consular districts of Berne, Basle, St. Gall and Zurich, together with the general averages prepared therefrom, in accordance with the Department circular, render the review of the trade conditions of this country a matter of simple abstractive arrangement.

The rates of wages in the several districts, and for all Switzerland, will be given at the close of this review, as compiled by the consul-general, from the several reports above mentioned, while a brief summary of the conditions which prevail in each district is herewith given in order.

BERNE.

The consul-general reports the rates of wages as almost unchanged since 1878, some industries showing slight increase and others slight decrease; but the average now is about the same as in that year, when the last labor reports of the Department of State were compiled.

The workingmen of Berne are reported as generally steady and trustworthy, many of them saving where it is possible.

The factory law of Switzerland makes the hours of labor eleven per day, and prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age.

The feeling between the employers and those permanently employed is pleasant, and the effect upon the prosperity of the community is good.

The organization of labor is generally based upon the idea of permanency, and workmen are usually engaged by the year. This permanency makes the employés satisfied even with very small wages, and enables the manufacturers to calculate with safety on "futures." Strikes are unknown in the district.

The condition of the working classes is described by the consul-general as "a little below what may be termed moderately comfortable."

The following case of a shoemaker furnishes an illustration of the general condition of representative workmen in the district of Berne:

A shoemaker; 37 years old; has a wife and two children; by working long hours can earn 78 cents per day; usual hours, 10 to 12; earns 58 cents per day; his wife works at washing and sewing, and earns 29 cents per day when she can get work; could not support his family otherwise; total annual income, from \$193 to \$242.

"Expenses: Rent of one room in second story, \$34.74; clothing, \$28.95; food and fuel (35 cents per day), \$123.28; income and residence tax, \$1.16; dues to aid societies, \$2.32; school books, doctor bills, and incidentals, \$9.65; total expenses, \$200.10. Breakfast—coffee, bread, and potatoes; dinner—soup, sometimes meat, but mostly food prepared of flour; afternoon—bread and beer; supper—bread, potatoes, and coffee. Can save nothing.

Swiss working people enjoy full political rights and share political responsibilities with all other citizens. They are taxed, like others, according to income.

In regard to female labor in the district of Berne, the consul-general estimates the number engaged in all employments, outside of household duties and domestic service, as ranging from 25 to 40 per cent. of the

whole number of employés. In factories, mercantile houses, dressmaking shops, government offices, &c., the hours of labor are the same for females and males, but the wages of the former are from 10 to 33 per cent. less than the wages of the latter. The effect of the employment of women has been to reduce the wages of men, as well as to cause a scarcity of labor for the latter, resulting in greater emigration of able-bodied, educated men in the prime of life. This emigration is principally to the United States.

The admirably organized public-school system of Switzerland disseminates education among workwomen and their children.

BASLE.

The consul at this industrial center notes a singular change which is taking place in the *personnel* of the artisan class in his district, viz: While the Swiss citizens are largely emigrating, their places are being filled by a steady stream of German immigrants, who are able to live upon lower wages than the native artisans.

The working people of Basle are characterized by the consul as trustworthy and saving.

Strikes may be said to be unknown in the district.

Co-operative societies do not seem to flourish in Switzerland as a rule, but the consul at Basle gives an interesting account of the successful working of the *Allgemein Consumverein* of that place, the primary purpose of which is to supply goods at the lowest possible price.

As the silk-ribbon industry is the most important industry of Basle, and as a very large portion of this product finds a market in the United States, the following testimony of a silk-ribbon weaver will be both instructive and interesting:

Is sixty years old; is married, and, for which he thanks heaven, has only one child, who is a milliner, and lives at home; their united earnings go to the support of the family of three persons; earns 48 cents per day, and the silk weaver who can do that the year round is fortunate; his daughter earns 58 cents at her trade, making a total income of \$1.06 per day, or \$328 per year; upon this they live comfortably, and can afford some luxuries beyond the reach of the general run of laborers; if the daughter ceases to contribute, living then becomes an enigma.

A silk dyer responded to the consul's inquiries as follows:

Is forty years old; has a wife and five children, aged one, two, four, seven, and ten years, respectively; his wife does all she can at her sewing-machine, and earns about 96 cents a week; he himself earns 77 cents per day when he has work, which sometimes fails him; pays \$48 per year for three rooms in the third story; was unwilling to give the manner of spending his wages; impossible to save anything.

Another weaver hesitated about giving the consul a statement of how his family lived, but at length stated that coffee and bread three times a day constituted their fare; on occasions when money was plenty a little meat was indulged in.

The number of women engaged in manufacturing industries in the consular district of Basle—viz, Basle, Soleur, Neuchatel, and Argovia—

is estimated at 15,780, and of girls at 2,035. The wives and daughters of the farmers work at field labor with the men.

Females occupy a prominent position among the workers of Switzerland in the fields, the factories, the mills, the counting-house, the school-house, &c.

The following rates of female wages as reported by Consul Gifford may prove interesting here:

Average wages per week of 65 hours paid to female laborers in Basle.

RIBBON-FACTORIES.		COTTON-SPINNERYES—Continued.	
Weavers.....	\$3 86	Drawing, slubbing, roving hands.....	\$2 00
Warpers.....	2 89		
Winders.....	2 89		
Spoilers.....	1 93		
Blockers and measurers.....	2 40	WATCH-MAKING.	
Weavers outside of factories.....	3 47	Hands on rough work.....	2 58
		Hands on jewels.....	4 99
		Hands on hands.....	3 48
		Hands on dials, decoration.....	6 06
		Hands on finishing, gilding.....	2 58
		Hands on springs.....	4 63
COTTON-SPINNERYES.			
Winders.....	2 88		
Blowing-room.....	1 74		

SAIN T GALL.

Owing to emigration to the United States, and the disposition of the able-bodied of both sexes to seek employment in cities, the farmers of the district of Saint Gall, which embraces the cantons of Saint Gall, Appenzell, and Thurgau, are often inconvenienced for lack of agricultural laborers.

In this district the farmers pay male laborers at the rate of \$1.74 per week, and female laborers 96 cents per week, with board and lodging, which are considered highly advantageous terms. For these rates farm-laborers work from daylight to dark, and often late into the night, and during certain hours of Sundays and holidays. The work, says Consul Beauchamp, in the cantons of Appenzell and Saint Gall, where the meadows are on the steep hillsides, whence the hay must be carried on the shoulders of the men to the barns, is very hard and fatiguing. The men must be fed six or seven times a day, and be given plenty of wine to sustain nature. Here the work begins at 3 o'clock in the morning and continues until 9 at night—18 hours per diem. This mountain hay sells for from 10 to 20 per cent. more than valley and lowland hay.

Those employed in the building trades are principally foreigners, the bricklayers and plasterers being Italians and Austrians, and the carpenters, plumbers and ceiling decorators Germans. These migratory artisans only remain during the building season, returning to their homes in the winter. Building in this consular district is largely carried on at present, and wages are consequently high, running from \$4.50 to \$5 per week. Working hours are from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with an hour for dinner, which makes 12 working hours.

The habits of the working class of the district of Saint Gall are similar to those of the German working classes. Each able-bodied man must devote certain days in the year to perfecting himself in military discipline.

The feeling between capital and labor is worthy of commendation, the employers contributing in many ways to the physical and moral well-being of their work-people.

The district of Saint Gall possesses a number of trades-unions and co-operative societies, of which Consul Beauchamp gives interesting statistics. Strikes are unknown there.

The consul gives the result of several interviews with representative workingmen, showing their home-life, wages, food and food-prices, &c., of which the following is a fair example:

A carpenter, 42 years old, has a wife and 5 children, the eldest 11 years and the youngest 9 months old; earns \$4.63 per week of 72 hours, although the average wages paid to carpenters do not exceed \$4.08 per week; is compelled to support his family on his own earnings, his family not being able to earn anything; works at home nights, after his day's work, at odd jobs, say until midnight; estimates his total earning at \$256.69 per year. Expenses per year: Rent, two rooms, third floor, partly occupied by another family, \$33.60; clothing for family, \$23.16; food, fuel, &c., \$185.28; poor tax, 38 cents; school tax, 38 cents; personal tax, 34 cents; doctor's bill and medicine, \$13.55. Food: Breakfast—coffee and bread; dinner—soup and potatoes, meat very seldom; supper—coffee and potatoes, or oatmeal; saving, an utter impossibility; satisfied and almost happy in being able to make ends meet; turns from the thought of sickness or old age as something terrible; would like to emigrate to the United States, but could not save enough to make the journey; so must work on here until death.

As to female labor and the distribution of employment Saint Gall ranks about on an equality with Berne and Basle.

ZURICH.

The working people of Zurich are described by Consul Byers as being generally orderly, steady, persevering, attentive and thrifty; the best order is maintained in the factories, and strikes very rarely occur.

The iron and silk trades being the principal industries of Zurich, the consul deals at length and in an interesting manner therewith. The industries of the canton of Zurich, and the number of employés engaged in each, are given as follows:

Industries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Silk industry.....	8,079	25,256	33,335
Cotton industry.....	4,448	5,248	9,696
Machine factories.....	7,753	43	7,796
Other mechanical industries.....	28,986	16,540	45,526
 Total.....	 44,145	 41,087	 85,232
Trade and commerce.....	14,970	6,887	21,857
Agriculture.....	38,584	12,813	51,397
Science, art, schools, &c.....	8,589	947	4,516
 Grand total.....	 101,249	 61,684	 162,933

The predominance of female labor in the silk industry of Zurich, as above noted, is remarkable, and as a large part of the products of the Zurich silk-looms finds a market in the United States, and thus comes in direct competition with our growing silk industry, a short review of

the conditions affecting the Swiss manufacture cannot be otherwise than instructive.

The silk manufacture of Zurich, and, indeed, of all Switzerland, is especially a "house industry." There are villages and farm districts, writes Consul Byers, in which there is hardly a house without a silk loom—this applies also to the mountain houses, even up to the region of alpine snow, where all communication with the weavers may be cut off during the winter. The peasant weavers are also, generally speaking, small farmers; hence their ability to work for such very low wages as they earn at their looms.

Silk winders, principally women, earn at their homes from 10 cents to 48 cents per day. Warpers, working at the factory, earn from 29 cents to 97 cents per day. Those who work at home have to furnish their own reels, which cost from \$20 to \$22. The weavers must own their looms, which cost from \$15 to \$18. These weavers—loom-owners—earn from 15 cents to 48 cents per day. The greater percentage of silk weaving is done by the wives and daughters of the farmers, the latter tending to their farms, &c.

Here is a system of labor, a combination of power and hand looms, says Consul Byers, which, with the great diversity in qualities and styles, makes it possible for Switzerland to defy much of the world's competition in silk manufacture.

Swiss machinery is another industry which enters into competition with American products both in the United States and abroad. The following are the wages paid in one of the most celebrated machine shops of Zurich, whose machines, according to Mr. Byers, are shipped to all parts of the world:

Average wages paid per week of 63 hours in a leading Zurich machine factory.

Description of employment.	Wages.	Description of employment.	Wages.
Founders	\$5 82	Cutlers	\$4 08
Apprentices	1 74	Smiths	5 82
Cast-iron cleaners	3 48	Strikers	4 08
Core makers	3 48	Boiler makers	5 22
Sand painters	2 76	Assistants	4 68
Under workmen	3 24	Coppersmiths	5 82
Metal founders	4 62	Apprentices	2 34
Locksmiths	5 82	Joiners	5 22
Apprentices	2 10	Carpenters	4 62
Turners	5 82	Masons	5 22
Apprentices	2 28	Tinners	4 62
Planers, molders, stampers	4 62		

The following extract from the consul's reports shows how a Zurich workman lives:

A carpenter has a wife and 5 children, earns \$5.34 per week, although the average trade wages do not exceed \$4.50 per week; works from 6 to 7; earns about \$347 per year. Breakfast—bread and coffee; at 9, cider and bread; dinner—soup, meat, and vegetables; 4 o'clock, cider and bread; supper—coffee, soup, and potatoes. Can save nothing from his own earnings; his wife goes out scrubbing and earns something, which they save. The fuel and food for this family are estimated at \$167.02, or at the rate of about 46 cents per day for 7 persons.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY M. J. CRAMER, UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AT BERNE, SHOWING THE AVERAGE WAGES PAID IN THE CONSULAR DISTRICTS IN SWITZERLAND AND FOR ALL SWITZERLAND DURING THE YEAR 1884.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

• [Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.				All Switzer- land.
	Baale.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
BUILDING TRADES.					
Bricklayers	\$4 50	\$7 50	\$4 80	\$4 05	\$5 21
Hod-carriers	2 90	2 22	3 60	3 24	2 90
Masons	4 50	6 06	6 00	4 50	5 27
Tenders	2 90	3 90	3 72	—	3 50
Plasterers	4 90	6 36	5 40	3 47	5 03
Tenders	2 70	3 90	—	3 00	3 20
Slaters	—	3 78	—	4 92	4 25
Roofers	—	3 78	3 48	4 68	2 90
Tenders	—	3 18	—	—	3 18
Plumbers	5 40	4 92	—	5 22	5 18
Assistants	—	3 36	—	—	3 36
Carpenters	5 05	5 22	4 06	4 62	4 74
Gas-fitters	5 40	3 78	5 16	5 83	5 04
OTHER TRADES.					
Bakers	3 45	4 32	—	—	3 88
Blacksmiths	5 40	5 40	—	4 80	5 20
Strikers	—	4 63	—	4 25	4 43
Bookbinders	4 63	4 80	—	4 68	4 68
Brick-makers	—	4 92	—	4 00	4 48
Brewers	—	3 78	—	3 78	3 78
Butchers	5 32	4 32	—	4 38	4 68
Brass-founders	—	4 92	—	—	4 92
Cabinet-makers	5 20	4 63	—	6 95	5 59
Confectioners	5 32	5 26	—	—	5 84
Cigar-makers	—	3 30	—	—	3 30
Coopers	—	3 78	—	5 79	4 78
Cutlers	4 68	4 32	—	5 79	4 98
Distillers	—	4 02	—	—	4 02
Drivers, draymen, and teamsters; cab, carriage, and street railways	—	3 06	—	4 63	3 84
Dyers	5 21	4 63	—	—	4 91
Engravers	—	5 76	—	6 95	6 35
Furriers	—	5 22	—	4 05	4 68
Gardeners	4 00	3 66	—	—	3 38
Hatters	—	4 63	—	3 06	3 84
Horse-shoers	—	3 60	—	5 70	4 65
Jewelers	—	5 76	—	6 95	6 35
Laborers, porters, &c	3 00	3 78	—	4 05	3 61
Lithographers	6 96	3 78	—	5 79	5 51
Millwrights	—	6 30	—	—	6 30
Nail-makers (hand)	—	2 64	—	—	2 64
Potters	—	3 78	4 56	—	4 17
Printers	5 80	6 06	—	—	5 98
Teachers public schools	—	—	—	6 08	5 30
Saddle and harness makers	—	4 33	—	—	—
Sail-makers	—	—	—	—	—
Stevedores	—	—	—	—	—
Tanners	—	4 92	—	—	4 92
Tailors	—	6 36	—	—	6 36
Telegraph operators	—	—	—	—	—
Tinsmiths	—	3 66	5 16	—	4 41
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 47	2 64	—	—	3 06

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

[Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.				All Switzer- land.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Machinists.....					\$4 82
Repairers.....					5 02
Stokers.....					3 86
Oilers, watchmen.....					3 86
Overseers.....	\$5 00	\$6 60			6 75
Card-sharpeners.....					3 47
Card-cleaners.....					1 93
Spinners.....	3 60	3 65	\$2 81		4 63
Helpers.....		3 18			1 93
Tackers.....					4 25
In smaller factories:					
First class of operatives.....		4 98			4 98
Second class of operatives (men and women).....		2 19			2 19
Third class of operatives; roving hands.....		2 18			2 18

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

[Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.				All Switzer- land.
	Basle.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.					
Smiths.....				\$3 96	\$6 27
Strikers.....					4 25
Turners.....			4 62	5 60	5 15
Locksmiths.....			4 62	5 69	5 15
Markers.....				5 69	5 69
Cutters, planers, stampers, borers.....			4 62	4 54	4 58
Boller-smiths.....	\$5 00			5 50	5 25
Assistants.....			3 63	4 05	3 84
Copper-smiths.....				6 27	6 27
Joiners.....			3 63	6 56	5 09
Carpenters.....			5 28	4 25	4 76
Founders.....	5 80	\$3 50	5 28		7 20
FOUNDRY.					
Iron founders.....	5 00	5 41		6 27	5 56
Brass founders.....				6 56	6 56
Core-makers.....	5 00		4 62	3 76	4 46
Tenders.....			3 63	3 76	3 69
Cast-iron cleaners.....				3 47	3 47
Engineers.....	5 80				5 80

VII.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

(Per month.)

Description of employment.	Consular districts.				All Switzerland.
	Baale.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Railroad-master.....			\$44 15	\$35 12	\$39 63
Railway guards and pointmen.....	\$20 00		12 83	20 07	17 63
Laborers.....		\$23 74		15 08	19 41
Station-masters.....				25 10	25 10
Collectors, luggage forwarder.....	22 00		36 62	26 64	42 63
Station-master's assistants.....				26 64	26 64
Carriage controller and telegraph clerks.....				26 64	26 64
Porters, night watchmen.....			16 83	22 58	19 70
Freight receiver.....				22 58	22 58
Wagon-shifters, station overseers.....				22 00	22 00
Wagon-masters, wagon inspectors, greaser.....				27 40	27 40
Day laborer, goods loader.....		19 40	19 50	16 38	18 42
Locomotive and car cleaners.....				18 98	18 98
Chief conductor.....	36 00	21 23	19 25	38 79	28 82
Brakemen.....	18 50	16 40	19 25	30 69	21 21
Locomotive engineers.....	29 00	31 65	56 80	59 90	44 21
Stoker.....	23 40	22 10	35 83	35 35	29 17
WORK-SHOP.					
Foremen.....	30 00			16 90	23 45
Workmen.....	18 00			16 93	17 45

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

(Per year.)

Description of employment.	Consular districts.		All Switzerland.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	
Captain of lake steamers.....	\$608 00	\$439 00	\$548 50
Pilot.....	292 00	342 00	317 00
Chief engineer.....	770 50	420 00	599 75
A assistant engineer.....	292 00		292 00
Stoker.....	243 50	348 00	295 75
Sailors.....	243 50	204 00	268 75
Clerk.....	415 00	354 00	384 50
Ship-carpenter.....	219 00		219 00
Ship smith.....	219 00		219 00

VII.—SHOP WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

(Per week.)

Description of employment.	Consular districts.			All Switzerland.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
IN DRY GOODS STORES.				
Males:				
Commercial traveler.....	\$9 86			\$9 86
Ordinary clerk, salesman, book-keeper.....	6 75	\$7 42	\$7 24	7 12
Females:				
First-class cutters and dressmakers.....	7 72	7 42	7 24	7 45
Ordinary saleswoman and seamstress.....	3 86		3 62	3 74
IN GROCERY STORES.				
Retail:				
Book-keeper and salesman.....	4 00	5 57		4 83
Package carrier.....	2 89			2 89
Wholesale:				
Commercial traveler.....	8 68			8 68
Book-keeper and salesman.....	6 66		9 65	8 15

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN SWITZERLAND.

[Per month, including board and lodging.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.			All Switzer- land.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Chief male servant (or house-master)	\$20 26	.....	\$24 15	\$22 18
Ordinary male servant	11 58	.....	.....	11 58
Chamber-maid	4 82	\$3 47	3 40	3 90
Cook:				
Male	9 17	.....	13 50	11 34
Female	5 81	4 65	.....	4 98
Nursery-maid	2 41	.....	.....	2 41
Lady's dressing-maid	4 82	.....	.....	4 82

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

[Per year, including board and lodging.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.			All Switzer- land.
	Basle.	Berne.	Zurich.	
Gardeners	\$82 00	.....	\$82 00
FARM HANDS.				
Adults, male	\$70 54	56 25	80 00	68 93
Adults, female	20 50	.....	20 50
Young men from 16 to 23	23 00	.....	23 00
Household servants	23 50	.....	23 50

IX.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS IN SWITZERLAND.

[Per year.]

Description of employment.	Consular districts.			All Switzer- land.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Mayor of the city	\$193 00	\$772 00	\$1,061 50	\$675 50
City clerk and his assistants	501 80	579 00	733 40	604 45
City sergeant and assistants	260 55	386 00	328 20	324 91
City architect and assistant	772 00	365 00	1,158 00	985 00
City engineer and assistant	772 00	579 00	1,158 00	838 33
Secretary and cashier in architect's office	772 00	865 50	772 00	803 15
Bookkeeper, clerks, copyists, &c.	308 80	206 00	328 00	310 60
City gardener, street-master and other subordinate em- ployees	658 13	482 50	.....	380 21

X.—GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

[Per annum.]

Description of employment.	All Switzerland.
President of the Swiss Confederation	\$2,605 50
Federal councillor, each	2,316 00
Federal chancellor	2,123 00
Vice-chancellor	1,351 00
President of the supreme court	2,123 00
Justices of the supreme court, each	1,930 00
Clerks of the supreme court	\$1,158 00 to 1,544 00
Chief post director	1,544 00
Administrative inspector of railways	1,544 00
Technic inspector of railways	1,544 00

IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief of staff in bureau	1,447 50
Chief of artillery	1,447 50
Chief of infantry	1,447 50
Chief of bureau of commerce	1,351 00
Federal treasurer	1,351 00
Subordinate officials and employees in the federal departments, such as chiefs of bureaus, clerks, copyists, translators, messengers, &c., range between	289 50 to 1,351 00

POSTAL SERVICE.

Post-office clerks from—	
1 to 3 years of service	289 50
3 to 6 years of service	347 40
6 to 9 years of service	416 88
9 to 12 years of service	496 36
12 to 15 years of service	555 84
over 15 years of service	636 96
Chief of post bureau	636 90 to 772 00
Letter carriers	213 60 to 308 80
Postage carrier	347 40 to 386 00
Money-order carriers	347 40 to 386 00
Packer and servants	213 60 to 247 40
Mail agents	405 30 to 636 96

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Telegraphists in cities from—	
1 to 3 years of service	289 50
3 to 6 years of service	335 82
6 to 9 years of service	383 72
9 to 12 years of service	463 30
12 to 15 years of service	532 68
over 15 years of service	617 00

XI.—CANTONAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

[Per annum.]

Description of employment.	Consular district.		All Switzerland.
	Berne.	St. Gall.	
President of the Cantonal government	\$1,851 00	\$1,003 00	\$1,151 56
Eight councillors, each	1,254 50	965 00	1,108 75
Employés in the State chancery	968 50	772 00	820 25
Other employés	509 50	453 55	481 50
Prefects	965 00	965 00	985 00
Employés in prefectures	478 10	482 60	477 80
Officials in the judiciary	675 75	579 00	627 35

POLICE OFFICE.

Chief of police	810 60	.....	810 60
Clerks	530 75	.....	530 75
Commandant of police	636 90	675 60	656 20
First lieutenant	579 00	.....	579 00
Second lieutenant	540 40	.....	540 40
Sub-officers	852 20	.....	852 20
Policemen, each	211 34	.....	211 34

XII.—PRINTING AND PRINTING OFFICES.

[Per week.]

Description of employment.	Consular district.				All Switzer- land.
	Baale.	Berne.	St. Gall.	Zurich.	
Press-master	\$6 37	\$7 24	\$6 85	.....	\$6 82
Press-feeder	2 89	3 86	3 47	.....	3 46
Machinist and fireman .....	.....	4 34	.....	\$6 75	5 54
Compositor	5 80	7 24	6 85	7 24	6 78
Bookbinder:					
Foreman	8 68	6 27	.....	4 05	6 38
Journeyman .....	.....	4 63	.....	4 05	4 24
Folder .....	.....	.....	2 70	.....	2 70

ITALY.

Reports from only three out of the twelve consulates in Italy were received up to the latest moment when they could be made available in the preparation of this letter; these are Catania, Florence and Turin, which may be taken as representing the labor conditions of the provinces of Piedmont, Tuscany, and the west coast of Sicily. This, however, leaves some of the principal labor centers of the country unrepresented.

The reports which have been received from Italy indicate that the working classes are patient, economical, sober, industrious, tractable and trustworthy. Their wage-rates are the lowest in Europe, and that they are able to economize and are happy and contented is probably largely due to a favoring climate.

As was remarked in the letter which accompanied the reports concerning the state of labor in Europe in 1878, an idea seems to exist in the United States, and even throughout a large portion of Europe, that the Latin races, the Italians and Spaniards, resort to agricultural labor only when forced by pressing want. Nothing can be farther from the real labor conditions which prevail in both Italy and Spain.

The waves of Italian emigration have largely flowed past our shores toward South America. The Italian colonies in many of those States—the Argentine Republic and Brazil in particular—have done much and are still doing much for the industrial and agricultural development of those countries. During the past few years, however, there has been an increase of emigration towards the United States, not less than 18,600 Italians having landed in ports of North America during the year 1882, principally in the United States and Mexico. During the same year, however, over 41,000 went to Central and South America.

It is unfortunate that some of the recent immigration from Italy has been under the contract-labor system.

This subject is one of growing importance and has already attracted the attention of Congress, as well as legislative consideration in other countries where it has gained a foothold.

Consul Catlin, of Stuttgart, calls attention to the workings of this contract system in Southern Germany, as follows:

The importation of large gangs of laborers from Northern Italy into Germany and Austria, from time to time, as occasion requires, is now a recognized phase of the labor question in this section of Europe. These imported hands are available only for the rougher

kinds of work, ore digging and blasting, and railroad building; but for those kinds of work none are superior to them in organization and efficiency. They do not settle down when they come—they are simply hired for a specified time to do certain work. Railroad travel is cheap, and when their work is done they return home to their families with their foreign wages in their pockets. The system is now so well organized that 5,000 or 10,000 Italian workmen, trained and equipped, can be thrown into any given working point in South Germany at a week's or ten days' notice, and from all accounts too much cannot be said of the promptitude and thoroughness with which they do their work.

In his Marseilles report, Consul Mason mentions the Italian laborers of that city in the following terms:

The question of labor and strikes is largely controlled by the 50,000 Italians who live in Marseilles. These people work for less wages and live on simpler and cheaper food than even the French working classes, and no strike can be successful while these Italians stand ready to accept work and wages which the native workmen may refuse.

PIEDMONT.

Italy presents few extremes as to rates of wages. Sicily in the south and Piedmont in the north are almost equal in this respect. The following statement, showing the weekly wages paid in Turin, may therefore be taken as an approximation to the average wages prevailing in like trades and callings throughout the principal cities of the Kingdom:

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in Turin.

Occupations.	Average wages.	Occupations.	Average wages.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers.....	\$4 20	Coopers.....	\$2 00
Hod-carriers.....	1 70	Cutters.....	3 50
Masons.....	3 60	Distillers.....	4 20
Tenders.....	1 70	Drivers:	
Plasterers.....	5 04	Draymen and teamsters.....	1 50
Tenders.....	1 70	Cab and carriage.....	2 50
Slaters.....	4 20	Street railway.....	3 00
Roofers.....	4 20	Dyers.....	3 00
Tenders.....	1 70	Engravers.....	6 00
Plumbers.....	3 60	Furriers.....	4 00
Aspliants.....	1 70	Gardeners.....	4 00
Carpenters.....	4 00	Hatters.....	5 20
Gas-fitters.....	3 40	Horseshoers.....	5 20
OTHER TRADES—Continued.			
Bakers.....	4 00	Jewelers.....	3 50
Blacksmiths.....	3 60	Laborers, porters, &c.....	3 00
Strikers.....	3 40	Nailmakers (hand).....	3 20
Bookbinders.....	3 80	Poitiers.....	5 20
Brickmakers.....	5 00	Printers.....	4 00
Brewers.....	8 00	Teachers (public schools).....	5 00
Brass founders.....	4 60	Sailmakers.....	2 80
Cabinet-makers.....	3 40	Stevedores.....	3 00
Confectioners.....	3 75	Tanners.....	2 20
Cigar-makers.....	3 00	Tailors.....	4 00
		Telegraph operators.....	5 20
		Tinsmiths.....	6 00
		Weavers (outside of mills).....	5 20

It is hardly practicable to institute intelligent comparisons between the food prices of Italy and the United States, as there is little in common between the working classes of the two countries as to their food.

The diet of the laborers in Piedmont, according to Vice Consul De Zeyk, of Turin, is as follows: Morning meal—vegetable soup, the families of the higher class of workingmen having coffee and milk; dinner—soup, bread, and cheese, or potatoes or codfish; supper, which is the principal meal—bread, wine, macaroni, or vegetable stew. Meat is a rarity and a luxury.

The Piedmontese are temperate, industrious and punctual. Married women very seldom work in factories or at any outdoor employment, finding enough of remunerative employment in their houses. The children are regular attendants at the elementary schools, school attendance being obligatory.

Wages have increased in Piedmont since 1878, owing to the efforts of labor organizations, about 15 per cent., while food and rents have remained about the same.

The feeling between the employers and the employed is good, but the rules and regulations governing mill and factory employment are as strict and severe as those which govern an army. Continuity in employment from generation to generation is common.

The wages of female workers in mills, factories, &c., are generally about one-half those of the male employees.

SICILY.

According to the returns from Consul Woodcock, the average wages paid to the general trades in Cataua run from \$2.70 to bricklayers and masons to \$3.48 to gas-fitters per week of 60 hours. The general rate lies between these two extremes, with the exception of the wages paid to printers, lithographers and jewelers, which are put down as \$3.75, \$6.96, and \$6.12, respectively, per week.

The wages which prevail in all other industries, mills, factories, foundries, &c., are rather under than over the lowest rates paid to the individual artisans in the independent trades. Consul Woodcock estimates the average wages earned throughout that portion of Sicily at 40 cents per day of ten hours. An examination of the statistics furnished would seem to point to 30 cents as nearer the true average.

The food of the working classes is given as consisting of the following articles: During the six months ending with March, bread, cheese, rice, dried beans, and greens; during April and May, bread, green beans, and macaroni; and during the remaining four months, bread and fruits.

The habits of the working classes are generally good. They are laborious, religious, economical, and respectful toward their employers. They are very industrious, uncomplaining and temperate. In Catania, a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, the consul had not seen over half a dozen intoxicated persons in eight months, and these were mostly foreign sailors. The consul attributes this sobriety to the fact that the people drink only native wines, and these moderately, at their meals.

It is very rarely that a workingman in the Catania district owns his home, which generally consists of one or two rooms on the ground floor.

Usually the rooms are overcrowded, but clean. Their clothing is coarse, but sufficient, and for holidays they have suits which are both neat and pleasing to the eye.

Of the peasantry of the country, says the consul, not more than 10 per cent. of all over 40 years of age can read and write; of the working class in towns and cities not more than 40 per cent. can read and write. Physically, they are hardy and robust; morally, they are honest and trustworthy.

TUSCANY.

According to a report from Consul Welsh, the Government, on failure to receive satisfactory replies from the prefects of the Kingdom, in answer to a circular, submitted to the different chambers of commerce the question of controlling by law the employment of women and children and the hours of labor, under the following interrogatory heads:

1. Whether the employment of children should not be entirely forbidden until the age of nine years has been reached.
2. That they then should only work a half day, five or six hours per day, until the age of twelve or fourteen years.
3. Whether, after that age, it would not be beneficial to prohibit their employment on Sundays and at night-time until the age of sixteen.

The recommendations of the different chambers of commerce may be summarized as follows:

1. To prohibit entirely the employment of children at manual labor until they may have arrived at the age of ten years; and to forbid their employment on Sundays or at night-time until they may have arrived at the age of fifteen years.
2. To organize committees in the provinces to superintend the execution of the law.

It is to be hoped that such action will be taken that the employment of children may be controlled, and then many at present unavoidable abuses done away with.

The report of consul Welsh gives such graphic accounts of the habits and general conditions of the working class of Italy as to entitle it to almost literal transference to this review.

In regard to employment throughout Italy at present, Consul Welsh says that—

Women work at spinning and weaving (silk, cotton, and wool), in hemp and paper mills, and in this district principally in making straw plaits and braids. They are also largely employed in the fields and vegetable gardens or truck patches.

One finds children working at all trades, but few are under ten years of age.

The average hours of work are: Fifteen hours from the twenty-four in the summer, with two hours for meals allowed from the fifteen; twelve hours from the twenty-four in the winter, with one hour and a half for meals allowed from the twelve.

Except in foundries, where the necessity exists and night and day hands are employed, night work after 9 o'clock is the exception.

Sundays are universally used by the working classes as days of recreation; and the more important holidays, with what are called name days, or the days of the saints the children take their names from, are strictly observed, particularly in the south of Italy.

In and in the neighborhood of Florence, women are paid from 10 to 22 cents per day, children from 10 to 40 cents per week, or for odd jobs 10 to 17 cents per day; the ordinary labor of men is valued at from 30 to 60 cents per day.

In woolen mills the hands employed are males to females as 60 to 40. In cotton mills women predominate in the same ratio. In the straw trade 80 women are employed to every 20 men.

In regard to the general health of the working classes in Tuscany it can be said to be good. However, certain trades produce certain diseases, just as in the United States or elsewhere, and here in the cities and towns a lack of proper nourishment may add to the tendency to disease.

Drunkenness prevails but to a slight extent among the working classes. The prevailing vice is gambling. Gambling is nourished by the Italian Government in its weekly lotteries, which are always attractive to the poor.

The food of the workmen is simple in the extreme, and its staple throughout Italy is the *polenta*, which corresponds to our Indian meal. A cup of bad coffee in the early morning serves till noon, when a meal of bread, beans cooked in olive oil or hog's grease, or polenta boiled or fried, with a small allowance of wine, is eaten, and the *pranzo*, or dinner, is taken in the evening when work is finished, and is of very much the same nature as the noon-day meal, with the exception that some salted fish or pork is added, with cabbage or other greens.

The consul corrects an erroneous opinion which prevails in the United States in regard to macaroni being the staple food of the working class of Italy; it is in reality only purchasable by the comparatively well to do.

Fresh meat is but seldom eaten, even by the skilled mechanic. Vegetables and fruit, however, are at times so plentiful as to be accessible to the poorest.

The farmers and farm-laborers in Tuscany, in many cases, arrive at a great age, and are generally very healthy. In the cities the average duration of life is lower.

The laboring classes are generally well and neatly clad, taking usually the thrown-off clothes of their superiors and arranging them to fit themselves. The local costumes, which were very picturesque, are things of the past, except in some few localities in the south.

The working classes are not well housed. In the country they usually live in damp, badly ventilated cottages, and in the cities they are crowded together in large but badly ventilated and drained houses in the poorer quarters. With all these drawbacks they are cleanly, and, as a rule, healthy.

More attention is given each year to the education of the masses.

Wages paid to skilled workmen and others employed in the arsenal at Spezia.

Employés.	Per day.		Per week.
	Lira.	Dollars.	
Asphalt-layer.....	4.00	0.80	\$4.80
Boatman.....	3.00	0.60	3.60
Boiler-maker.....	5.00	1.00	6.00
Blacksmith and tinker.....	3.80	0.70	4.20
Carpenter.....	4.50	0.90	5.40
Calker.....	4.50	0.90	5.40
Cabinet-maker and sawyer.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Coppersmith.....	3.80	0.76	4.56
Common laborer.....	2.00	0.40	2.40
Diver, using his own machine, for every hour's work.....	2.50	0.50	3.00
Diver, using Government machine, for every hour's work.....	1.00	0.20	1.20
Glazier.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Head ganger.....	5.00	1.00	6.00
Male or female day-laborer.....	1.30	0.26	1.56
Masons.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Miner.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Mechanic, skilled.....	6.00	1.20	1.20
Painter and varnisher.....	3.50	0.70	4.20
Stoker.....	3.00	0.60	3.60
Stonecutter.....	4.00	0.80	4.80
Whitewasher.....	3.40	0.68	4.08

Consul Welsh has estimated the average consumption of food by an Italian workingman to amount to 17 cents per day, viz:

Articles.	Cost.
Coffee or liquor.....	\$0.01
Bread.....	.05
Salted pork or fish.....	.03
Cheese or fruit.....	.03
Flour paste.....	.03
Red beans, cabbage, or other greens.....	.01
Wine (one pint).....	.05
Total.....	17

The total population of the Kingdom is subdivided into the following classes:

Mechanical spinning.....	41,000	In the extraction of sulphur.....	20,000
Manufacture of ropes.....		Total.....	984,000
Weaving.....			
Cotton:			
Spinning.....	54,000	Agricultural class.....	8,266,000
Weaving.....	80,000	Soldiers, reserve and active.....	1,545,000
Woolen.....	550,500	Employés.....	400,000
Silk:		Students.....	3,070,000
Stretching.....	70,000	Priamers.....	80,000
Spinning.....	75,000	Proprietors.....	765,000
Carding.....	6,500	Artisans and laborers (not before described).....	1,740,000
In paper mills.....	14,000	Without profession.....	11,700,000
In mechanical industries (sundry).....	10,000		
In porcelain manufactures.....	7,000		
In glass manufactures.....	6,000	Total population.....	28,500,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**AUSTRIA.**

The comprehensive report from Consul-General Weaver, of Vienna, leaves very little to be desired as far as a complete showing of the labor conditions of Austria is concerned. The fact, however, that the order of arrangement as defined in the circular was not adhered to renders it difficult to give therefrom abstracts for comparative purposes without overloading this review with details. It is believed, however,

that the following statements are fair averages; but as the consul-general's report will fully repay a careful perusal, it is referred to for such details as may not be found herein.

The population of Austria is given as 22,144,244, of which 10,819,737 are males and 11,324,507 females. The total population is divided into four classes, as follows: Independent persons, 3,868,619; employés, 6,639,231; families, 10,746,187; servants, 890,207.

The total number of persons engaged in agriculture is given as 11,736,839—being 1,116,876 more than one-half of the whole population—classified as follows: Proprietors, 2,275,511; employés, 3,668,249; members of families, 5,474,315; servants, 319,158; farmers, 90,036; employés of farmers, 123,263; members of farmers' families, 222,781; servants in farmers' families, 16,079. The division of employment showing the highest number of persons engaged therein, after agriculture, is set down under the head of "trade," viz, 4,710,047, followed by "day laborers," given as numbering 1,650,902. No mention is made of the manufacturing industries, but it is more than likely that they are embraced by "trade," as the number engaged in "commerce" is set down, independent of trade, as 839,628. The number of persons employed in the mines is given as 316,187. It will thus be seen that agriculture is the great industry of Austria.

An average of the various categories of workmen embraced in the miscellaneous table compiled by Consul-General Weaver shows that the weekly earnings of the Austrian workman amount to \$4.05. "These rates, however," writes the consul-general, "must be understood as applying to the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg and the Tyrol, and in a less degree to Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, for where the wages of Silesia, Moravia, Bohemia (which is treated of further on) and Galicia are considered, this average should be further reduced from 20 to 40 per cent.

The hours of labor among the trades in Austria may be estimated at 60 per week, although in the textile trades and in the mines the hours often reach 72 per week; and even a working time of 90 and 96 hours per week in the former is not unusual. The new labor bill now before the Reichsrath fixes the hours of labor as not to exceed 11 per day. This reduction is opposed by the textile manufacturers, who say that, should it become a law, they will not be able to compete in trade with other nations. The bill was prepared by the Government, and has already passed the popular branch of the Reichsrath.

"The working classes of Austria," writes the consul-general, "are steady and trustworthy, industrious and sober." Even with such admirable characteristics they are unable to save anything.

The relations which exist in Austria between employers and employés are said by the consul-general to be excellent, and the destruction of property even in the most exciting times of disagreement and strikes never occurs.

Consul-General Weaver's report deals very fully and ably with the question of female labor in Austria. The total female population of Austria, according to the census of 1880, is 11,324,507, engaged as follows: Industries and manufactures, 2,237,849; commerce, 839,628; agriculture and forestry, 6,335,133; mines and furnaces, 142,263; transportation, 171,826; teachers, 82,085; artists, 21,330; hospitals, 49,335; asylums and institutions, 72,764; day laborers, 896,973; all other employments, 475,321. It should be remembered that this distribution shows not only the persons employed in the several callings, but it also shows the total female population dependent upon the various industries and professions for sustenance, as the following subdivision will

show: Self-dependents ("bosses"), 949,265; employés in industries and manufactures, 3,627,004; members of families, 6,703,516; servants in families, 644,722.

A comparative review of the numbers of both sexes engaged in labor proper in Austria gives the following result: Engaged in the industries, manufactures, agriculture, trade, commerce, science, art, &c., 3,027,004 females and 3,612,227 males; household servants, 644,722 females and 245,485 males; independent persons (property-owners, factors, churchmen, proprietors, &c.), 949,265 females and 2,919,354 males; members of families, 6,703,516 females against 4,042,671 males. It thus appears that in Austria female laborers number 3,671,726 against 3,857,812 male laborers, an excess of the latter of only 186,086, so that the women of Austria about evenly divide the hardships and the burdens of labor with the men.

The hours of female labor in Austria—the greater number of females being engaged in agriculture—are longer than the hours of male labor, while the wages are from 50 to 25 per cent. less. The greater portion of field labor, and much of the labor of factories, mills and mines, fall to the share of woman in Austria.

BOHEMIA.

Bohemia forming a distinct industrial portion of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, and its conditions, wages, habits, trades and industries being peculiar, the report of Consul Phelps, of Prague, will be found both interesting and valuable, especially those portions relating to the celebrated glass and porcelain industries. Bohemia is especially an agricultural country, 25 per cent. of its population being engaged in the cultivation of the land, 17 per cent. in industries and trades, and only 1½ per cent. in commerce.

The Bohemian workingmen, according to Consul Phelps, are, for the most part, orderly. Compulsory education has had a good effect on their moral well-being. They are attached to their families, steady in their working habits, and saving where saving is possible.

A fact worthy of mention is recorded by Consul Phelps, viz., that as the consumption of beer increases drunkenness decreases. In Prague, a city of 260,000 inhabitants, where beer is the universal drink, the sight of a drunken person is a rarity.

The feeling between the employers and the employed is that of mutual independence and respect.

Strikes, fomented by strangers, it is thought, have recently been more common in Bohemia than formerly, but have produced no appreciable effect on the improvement of the laborer's condition, while causing much loss to both the employers and the laborers.

Coöperative societies, for the cheap supply of food to the working class in Bohemia, are only successful among the coal miners. For various reasons, many of the societies started among other trades and industries ceased to exist after short and unsatisfactory experiences.

The principal portion of Bohemian emigration is composed of agricultural laborers; lack of employment and the hope of bettering their condition are the causes which lead thereto.

The wages paid in spinning and weaving mills near Prague run from \$1.50 to winders and \$1.80 to spinners up to \$3.88 to mechanics, per week of 71 hours. Laborers in these mills earn only \$1.50 per week. *Even these rates* are from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than in other portions

of Bohemia. An infrequent circumstance in the usual relation of male labor and wages to those of females in Europe is here observable, for women in these mills are paid the same as men. The wages paid in calico-printing establishments are higher than those earned in the spinning and weaving mills, running from \$2.80 up to \$6 per week, for male operatives.

Glassware being imported from Bohemia into the United States to the value of about \$1,300,000 per year, our glass operatives and manufacturers will be interested in the following table of wages:

Wages paid per week of 71 hours in Bohemian glass-works.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Blowers.....	\$3 80	Engravers.....	\$6 20
Melters.....	2 40	Painters.....	5 00
Stokers.....	1 20	Gilders.....	5 00
Pounders.....	1 50	Grinders.....	3 50
Molders.....	4 00	Polishers (mostly females).....	2 50

Workers in fancy articles generally work by the piece, and earn according to their abilities. It is estimated that 18,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of Bohemian glassware. Many operatives work at the glass trade during the winter only, seeking more profitable employment in field labor in summer. Women and children are employed in polishing and other light work, earning 60 per cent. less than the male workers.

The number of operatives employed in Bohemian mines was estimated in 1882 at 45,699, of whom about 2,000 were women, and 1,856 were children. The wages per day of 12 hours average for children 15 cents, for women 20 cents, and for men 25 to 50 cents.

The wages in dry-goods shops and groceries in Prague average from \$10 paid to clerks and salesmen to \$20 paid to book-keepers per month. Household wages in Prague average from \$2.80 to female servants and \$3.60 to female cooks, up to \$8 to coachmen, per month, with board and lodging.

During the year 1882 there were 30,198 male laborers employed in the beet-root culture in Bohemia, at a daily compensation without board or lodging, of 14 to 60 cents, and 12,270 females at 8 to 46 cents. General agricultural wages in Bohemia are given as follows: Plowmen, thrashers, reapers, &c., males, 30 cents per day, and female thrashers, mowers, &c., 20 cents per day, without board and lodging. Females are employed in dress-making, in millinery, in the spinning and weaving mills, in the glass and porcelain works, as saleswomen in shops and cigar stores, in beer and liquor saloons, as telegraph operators, as school-teachers and as hod-carriers, throughout Bohemia. They do the most of the field labor, as before noted.

COST OF LIVING IN AUSTRIA AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

In answer to this question Consul-General Weaver writes as follows:

The difference in the cost of the necessaries of life—food, for example—in Austria when compared with that in the United States, is not very great, but when the mode of living is taken into account the difference becomes very striking. Flour, meat and vegetables generally cost more in Austria than in the United States, particularly the flour and meat, as these articles can almost be imported from the United States to this country with profit. House rent is approximately as high as in the United States; but in the article of

clothing the difference is largely in favor of this country, being about the only article of prime necessity to the laboring man which can be purchased at less cost in Austria than in the United States. But when we come to consider the mode of life practiced here by the laboring man the contrast is very great. Food and clothing are limited to a minimum, both in quantity and quality, the former consisting generally of rye bread with figs, coffee and soup, or meat with vegetables not more than once a day, in many cases only once a week, while the clothing is coarse and durable. Were it otherwise the small pittance earned would not suffice, even with the greatest economy.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Statement showing the average weekly wages paid in the several consular districts in Austria-Hungary.

Occupations.	Vienna (60 hours).	Trieste (72 hours).	Prague (72 hours).	Average wages for Austria.
BUILDING TRADES.				
Bricklayers	\$4 50	\$8 14	\$8 00	\$3 55
Hod-carriers	2 60	1 72	1 92	2 08
Masons	3 40	4 20	3 60	3 73
Tenders		1 92	1 92	1 92
Plasterers	3 68	3 60	4 80	4 01
Tenders		1 72	1 92	1 82
Slaters			4 00	4 00
Roofers			4 20	4 20
Tenders			2 80	2 80
Plumbers		3 22	5 00	4 11
Assistants		2 32	2 50	2 41
Carpenters	5 50	6 79	3 00	5 10
Gas-fitters		5 18	7 00	6 09
Painters	4 55			4 55
OTHER TRADES.				
Bakers	*8 70	4 72	*1 50	4 73
Blacksmiths		3 35	3 00	3 18
Strikers		3 50	2 80	3 15
Bookbinders	4 20	4 50	3 60	4 10
Brickmakers	3 40		2 80	6 20
Brewers	4 20	9 44	4 00	5 87
Butchers	*8 80	4 70	2 00	3 50
Brass founders		3 20	4 00	3 66
Cabinet-makers		4 80	4 00	4 40
Cigar-makers	3 00		3 00	3 00
Coopers	4 20	2 93	3 00	3 04
Cutlers			3 00	3 00
Distillers	4 00		2 00	3 00
Drivers:				
Draymen and teamsters		2 40	2 00	2 20
Cab and carriage	4 60	4 56	2 85	4 00
Street railways	4 05	4 20	2 80	3 68
Dyers	4 00	3 60	3 00	3 80
Engravers	4 60	4 70	5 00	4 77
Furriers	4 60	3 20	3 20	3 67
Gardeners	*2 50		12 30	
Hatters:				
Males		8 70	4 00	3 85
Females			1 20	1 20
Horse-shoers				3 48
Jewelers	5 20	5 40	3 80	3 80
Laborers, porters, &c.		3 20	2 80	3 00
Lithographers	5 60	5 20	6 00	5 93
Millwrights		3 10	3 10	3 10
Potters	3 20	3 30	3 00	3 17
Printers	5 80	5 14	3 60	4 85
Teachers (public schools)	6 00	11 40	8 00	8 47
Saddle and harness makers	4 50	3 80	3 60	3 80
Sail-makers		3 80	3 80	3 80
Stevedores		7 40	7 40	7 40
Farmers		3 80	5 00	4 15
Tailors	4 40	4 70	3 00	4 03
Telegraph operators	7 50		6 00	6 75
Tinsmiths	4 20	3 40	3 50	3 70
Weavers (outside of mills)	3 30		3 00	3 15

* With board and lodging.

With lodging.

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Weekly wages.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Cotton-spinning mill in Lower Austria (per week of 78 hours).</i>		<i>Spinners of yarn, &c.—Continued.</i>	
Foremen	\$5 20	Spoolers	\$1 45
Mechanics	4 40	Reelers	1 50
Spinners:		Cotton:	
Male	3 90	Spinners	3 50
Female	2 40	Twisters	1 85
Reelers	2 75	Mechanics	4 75
Day laborers:		Jute-yarn spinners	1 90
Male	2 88	<i>Spinning and weaving mills in Bohemia* (per week of 71 hours).</i>	
Female	1 20	Spinners	1 80
Boys and girls	84	Mule-spinners	2 00
Machinists and engineers	5 00	Winders (girls)	1 50
<i>Spinners of yarn and thread in Austria (per week of 66 hours).</i>		Overlookers	2 20
Worsted yarns:		Piecers	1 80
Sorters	3 20	Engine-drivers	4 50
Washers	3 00	Stokers	2 50
Spinners	4 00	Spoolers (children)	1 00
Dyers	2 60	Warpers	2 20
Exports	6 00	Weavers	2 00
Helpers	2 75	Tenders (girls)	1 25
Shoddy:		Joiners	2 00
Spinners	4 80	Mechanics	3 85
		Laborers	1 50

*In Bohemia women are mostly employed in cotton-weaving establishments, receiving the same rates of wages as the male employés.

Wages paid in leather factories in Vienna per week of 60 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Assistant workmen	\$4 20	Assistant workmen—Continued.	
Porters (day laborers)	3 60	Third class	\$8 00
Assistant workmen (piece-work):		Day laborers (piece-work)	3 80
First class	4 80	Firemen	5 20
Second class	6 40		

Wages of weavers and manufacturers of textiles in Lower Austria.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>Silk-weavers:</i>		<i>Jute—Continued.</i>	
Foremen	\$3 30	Finishers	\$2 70
Helpers, male	2 50	Sack-makers	1 34
Helpers, female	2 00	Bleachers	3 60
Helpers, apprentices	1 00	Dyers	4 10
Helpers (ribbons), male	2 95	Coverlet-weavers	4 40
Helpers (ribbons), females	2 35	Cotton:	
<i>Jute:</i>		Hand-looms	2 10
Weavers	3 12	Jacquard machines	3 00

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per week of 66 hours in blast furnaces in Austria.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Strikers, by the piece.....	46 00	Head smiths.....	\$3 29
Head rollers, by the piece.....	5 20	Smiths.....	2 00
Rollers, by the piece.....	3 00	Masons.....	3 10
Engineers, by the shift.....	4 50	Carpenters.....	2 90
Boiler men, by the shift.....	2 50	Day laborers:	
Turners, by the shift.....	5 40	Males.....	1 60
Locksmiths, by the shift.....	3 50	Females.....	1 50

Rolling mills and machine-shops, per week of 60 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.																																																																				
<i>In smelting-houses.</i>																																																																							
Ore washers and furnace men.....	\$2 34	Second and third rollers.....	\$3 13																																																																				
Raw iron weighers and dross drawers.....	1 67	Catchers and runners.....	1 73																																																																				
Masons and carpenters.....	2 09	Bunch binders.....	3 04																																																																				
Other laborers.....	1 64	Bunch binders' assistants.....	1 53																																																																				
<i>In the refining works.</i>																																																																							
First puddlers.....	5 85	File forgers.....	2 87																																																																				
Assistant.....	3 43	File grinders.....	2 78																																																																				
Refining master.....	4 87	File cutters.....	2 63																																																																				
Welders and squeezers.....	3 78	Nail smiths.....	1 64																																																																				
Forgers, stretchers and stokers.....	3 05	<i>In the rolling mills, &c.—Continued.</i>																																																																					
Lump rollers.....	2 87	<i>In the rolling-mills.</i>				Head rollers.....	4 02	Second and third rollers.....	\$3 13			Catchers and runners.....	1 73			Bunch binders.....	3 04			Bunch binders' assistants.....	1 53			File forgers.....	2 87			File grinders.....	2 78			File cutters.....	2 63			Nail smiths.....	1 64			<i>In the machine-shops.</i>						Model joiners.....	2 62			Tool smiths.....	2 59			Molders and founders.....	3 01			Molders and founders' assistants.....	1 62			Machinists.....	5 38			Smiths and turners.....	3 12			Other workmen.....	1 90
<i>In the rolling-mills.</i>																																																																							
Head rollers.....	4 02	Second and third rollers.....	\$3 13																																																																				
		Catchers and runners.....	1 73																																																																				
		Bunch binders.....	3 04																																																																				
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		Machinists.....	5 38																																																																				
		Smiths and turners.....	3 12																																																																				
		Other workmen.....	1 90																																																																				

Wages paid in foundries and iron-works in Trieste per week of 60 hours.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Foundries.....	\$3 50
Machine-shops.....	5 50
Iron-works.....	3 70

IV.—GLASS WORKERS.

Wages paid per week to glass workers in Austria.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
<i>IN LOWER AUSTRIA.*</i>			
Blowers.....	\$8 55	Glass-blowers, masters.....	\$0 24
Smelters.....	2 45	Glass-blowers, helpers.....	2 31
Model-makers.....	2 40	Grinders and polishers.....	4 60
Gilders.....	4 00	Grinders and helpers.....	1 85
Engineers.....	4 80	Decorators, masters.....	6 00
Masons and carpenters.....	2 50	Decorators, helpers.....	3 24
Glass-cutters.....	2 80	Engravers, cutters.....	4 00
Superintendents.....	4 50	Engravers, helpers.....	2 00
Day laborers.....	1 40	Furnace personnel.....	3 10
House servants.....	1 65	Crushers, masters.....	3 75
<i>IN BOHEMIA.†</i>			

* Per week of 66 hours.

† As given by the consul-general in Vienna (per week of 66 hours).

Wages paid per week to glass workers in Austria—Continued.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IN BOHEMIA—Continued.			
Crushers' helpers, masters.....	\$2 90	Melters.....	\$2 40
Carriers, boys.....	60	Stokers.....	1 20
Fragment collectors, females.....	1 25	Founders.....	1 50
Wrappers, females.....	1 25	Molders.....	4 00
Packers.....	3 60	Engravers.....	6 00
Pot makers.....	3 75	Painters.....	5 00
Day laborers.....	1 80	Gilders.....	5 00
IN BOHEMIA.*		Grinders.....	3 50
Blowers.....	8 30	Polishers, mostly females.....	2 50

* As given by the consul-general at Prague, Bohemia (per week of 71 hours).

V.—MINES AND MINING.*Wages paid per day or week of 60 hours in and in connection with iron mines, kaolin mines and lead mines in Austria.*

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IRON MINES.			
Job miners and first diggers.....	\$2 21	KAOLIN MINES—Continued.	
Miners, tool-makers, diggers, and carpenters.....	1 75	Women in drying-house.....	\$1 06
Barrowmen.....	1 61	Foremen.....	5 00
Other day laborers.....	1 61	LEAD MINES.	
WOODS AND COLLIERIES.			
Wood-cutters and coal-miners.....	1 95	Surveyor of mine.....	3 50
Coal heavers and measurers.....	1 57	Assistant surveyor of mine.....	2 50
KAOLIN MINES.			
Miners, diggers.....	2 18	Foremen carpenters and masons.....	2 05
Miners, barrowmen.....	1 56	Carpenters and masons.....	1 72
Ore-washers.....	1 68	Hewers, reellers, and heavers.....	1 47
Pressers.....	1 80	Engine men.....	1 75
Carpenters.....	2 40	Barrow men.....	1 12
Smiths.....	2 40	Cutters.....	66
		Strikers.....	84
		Sifters and refiners, female.....	70
		Foremen.....	1 75
		Ore pounders and washers.....	1 73
		Sifters, female.....	88
		Melters.....	2 74

Wages paid per shift of 12 hours by the Wittkowitzer Iron Mining Company in Wittkowitz, Moravia

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
I.—Furnaces.			
Smelters.....	\$1 24	III.—Coal-washing and coke-oven—Continued.	
Smelters' helpers.....	1 02	Dredgers and carters.....	\$0 50
Drossers.....	74	Principal coke-makers.....	60
Pourers.....	93	Helpers.....	39
Iron carriers, weighers, unloaders.....	71	Boys attending oven-doors.....	36
Machine attendants.....	62	Engine attendants.....	52
Apparatus and boiler men.....	50	Boiler men.....	44
		Day laborers.....	32
II.—Copper smelting.			
Ore-carriers.....	79	IV.—Steel-works.	
Ore-roasters.....	68	Smelters and welders.....	1 55
Pourers.....	50	Pokers.....	88
Millers.....	54	Workmen at retorts.....	80
Ore drawers and ore-carters.....	56	Helpers.....	62
Helpers.....	43	Engine attendants.....	1 05
Machine attendants.....	54	Boiler men.....	72
Boiler men.....	74	Molders.....	90
III.—Coal-washing and coke-oven.			
Washers.....	57	Hammer-smiths.....	1 32
		First rollers.....	1 20
		Helpers.....	80
		Turners.....	80

Wages paid per shift of 12 hours by the Wilkowitz Iron Mining Co., &c.—Continued.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
IV.—Steel-works—Continued.		X.—Boiler shop.	
Day laborers	\$0 32	Smiths	\$0 76
Apprentices	22	Boiler-smiths	82
V.—Puddling works.		Helpers	48
Head puddlers	1 50	Engine and boiler men	54
Helpers	92	Day laborers	46
Head rollers	1 14	Apprentices	24
Helpers	80		
Hookers	62	XI.—Pottery works.	
Hammer-smiths	1 88	Men for pattern pieces	54
Forge attendants	78	Brickmakers, male	39
VI.—Rolling works.		Brickmakers, female	33
Welders	1 64	Quarrymen and workers in clay mill	47
Pokers	1 02	Quarrywomen workers in clay, female	22
Coal carriers	54	Day laborers, male	1 32
Head rollers	1 98	Day laborers, female	20
Head stretchers	1 52	Engine attendants	56
Assistants	1 25	Boiler men	46
Hookers	90		
Engine men	78	XII.—Gas works.	
VII.—Machine shop.		Fitters, per week	6 00
Smiths	90	Smiths, per shift	48
Turners	90	Firemen at retorts	50
Planers	64	Lamp-lighters	48
Model-makers	84	Day laborers	32
File-cutters	1 00		
Tool-smiths	1 12	XIII.—Building departments.	
Helpers	62	Masons	45
Engine attendants	48	Hod-carriers, female	18
Boiler men	38	Day laborers	30
VIII.—Foundry.		Carpenters	50
Founders	1 16	Joiners, glaziers, painters	48
Cart-cleaners	50	Apprentices	14
Day laborers	56		
Apprentices	28	XIV.—Railway connected with works.	
IX.—Bridge-building works.		Engine-drivers, per week	6 50
Skilled workmen	1 32	Stokers and shiffters, per shift	48
		Day laborers	28
		Average daily wages of 79 categories of workmen	68

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS.

Wages paid per year to railway employés, those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c., in Austria.

Description of employment.	Yearly salary.	Yearly rent commutation.
Engine-house inspectors	\$240 to \$400	\$100 to \$140
Station masters	240	100
Train dispatchers	340	120
Interpreters	240	100
Locomotive engineers	280	120
Station men, bell-ringers, gas and station inspectors	200	80
Conductors	260	80
Signal men	200	100
Freight-station foremen, car-inspectors, lamp men, engine and reservoir attendants	160	80
Station porters, storehouse and freight depot attendants	220	80
Freight-car loaders, car-cleaners, station servants	120	48
	120	60

Vienna Street Railway Company.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Starters	\$3 12	Smiths	\$2 88
Conductors	2 32	Saddlers	2 84
Drivers	2 32	Controllers	3 36
Relay rider	2 08	Watchmen	1 84

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in ship-yards in Austria.

GENERAL AUSTRIAN SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY IN LINZ.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Smiths	\$3 60
Locksmiths	3 24
Joiners	3 36
Carpenters	2 88
Helpers	2 16

SHIP-BUILDING IN TRIESTE.

Iron-ship builders	\$8 40
Wood-ship builders	6 90

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid to employés of First Imperial Royal Danube Steamship Company of Vienna.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Captains	per year. \$520 00	Cockswains	per month. \$14 00
First officers	do. 240 00	Firemen	do. 12 60
Chief engineers	do. 424 00	Ordinary seamen	do. 12 60
Assistant engineers	do. 192 00	Apprentices	do. 7 20
Inspectors	do. 320 00	Helmsmen on tow-boats	do. 16 00
Assistant inspectors	do. 192 00	Pilots	do. 14 00
Purrs	do. 344 00	Seamen	do. 12 60
Pilots	do. 264 00	Cooks	do. 12 00
Quartermasters:		Stevedores	do. 6 00
First class	do. 252 00		
Second class	do. 180 00		
Assistants	do. 168 00		

Seamen's wages in Trieste.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
OCEAN.		COASTING.	
First mates	per month. \$18 00	First mates	per month. \$12 50
Second mates	do. 14 00	Second mates	do. 7 00
Cooks and stewards	do. 17 00	Cooks and stewards	do. 9 00
Seamen	do. 8 75	Seamen	do. 4 80

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid in the offices, stores, and shops of Vienna and Trieste, to clerks and other employés.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
VIENNA. *		VIENNA—continued.	*
Buyers and salesmen	\$10 00	Packers, girls	\$2 00
Correspondents	8 00	Office servants	3 75
Book-keepers	8 00	TRIESTE. †	
Cashiers	9 00	Women in retail stores	10 00
Clerks:		Men in retail stores	16 40
First class	7 50	Men in wholesale stores	27 00
Second class	4 50		
Messengers and packers	4 75		

* Per week of 60 hours.

† Per month of 360 hours.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants in Vienna, with board and lodging.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
VIENNA.			
Cooks:		Governesses	\$20 00
Male professional	\$25 00	Teachers	20 00
Female professional	18 00	Day laborers	9 00
Assistant	9 00		
Ordinary	6 00	TRIESTE.	
Seamstresses	6 50	Governesses	7 00
Chamber-maids	5 00	Chamber-maids	4 00
Maids of all work	7 00	Women cooks	5 25
Couchmen	17 50	Servant maids	1 25
Butlers and footmen	15 00	Cooks, men	17 50
Gardeners	10 00	General servants, men	13 50
Children's nurses	6 00		

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid per week to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Austria, with or without board and lodging (per week of 78 hours).

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Men, with board	\$2 10	Men, without board	2 50
Women, with board	1 40	Women, without board	2 25
Children, with board	1 00	Children, without board	1 25

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 60 and 72 hours to printers (compositors, press-men, proof-readers, &c.) in Austria.

Description of employment.	Average wages.		
	In Prague.	In Vienna.	In Ghent.
Foremen	\$8 00	\$10 00	.....
Compositors:			
Newspaper	5 00	9 60	\$4 50
Job work	3 60	5 60	.....
Pressmen	8 60	4 80	4 50
Proof-readers	7 20	7 20	4 00
Apprentices .....	.....	90	.....
Laborers	3 00	3 20	.....
Feeders, females	1 00	1 60	.....
Printers and rulers .....	.....	2 80	.....
Bookbinders .....	.....	4 20	.....

DENMARK.

In his comprehensive report on the labor conditions of Denmark Consul Ryder, of Copenhagen, draws attention to the facts that that country has no mining population whatever; that its factories are comparatively of little importance, and that while one-half the population lives exclusively by agriculture, less than one-fourth lives by the various branches of general trade and commerce.

Consul Ryder estimates the average annual earnings of ordinary day *borers* in towns and cities at from \$188 to \$214, and of general me-

chanics at from \$240 to \$268. The higher class of artisans, whose rates of wages are difficult to ascertain, earns more than these amounts. The hours of labor vary in the different trades and according to the season from 7½ to 10 in winter and summer, respectively, for masons and carpenters; and 14 to 16 for agricultural laborers per day. Considerable work is done by the individual trades on Sundays, although it can be said that Sunday work is not the rule in Denmark.

Consul Ryder estimates the daily expense of food for an ordinary laborer's family of four—himself, wife, and two children—as follows: Breakfast and supper: Bread, 4 pounds; lard, ½ pound; cheese, ½ pound; sugar, ¼ pound; coffee, ¼ pound, and milk; the whole costing 19 cents. Dinner, which consists of milk porridge, fish and potatoes, or pea soup, with pork, about 15 cents; making the total daily expenses 34 cents, or about \$124 per year. The better class of mechanics with families lives at the rate of about 40 cents per day, or \$145 per annum. It is worthy of remark that as the country produces little coal, and that of inferior quality, kerosene is largely in use among the Danish artisans for cooking and heating as well as for illuminating purposes.

While agricultural wages have not varied to any appreciable extent since 1878, those of mechanics and artisans have increased from 10 to 15 per cent. The increase in the cost of living, however, has kept pace with that of wages, and so the condition of the workmen has not been materially bettered. The general condition of the best-paid laborers in Denmark is fairly comfortable, while that of the agricultural laborers and the lower-paid artisans is one of economy and self-denial.

Considering the fact that labor organizations were only inaugurated in 1870, and that there are at present over forty trades unions in Copenhagen alone, it is evident that the Danish artisans are alive to the necessity of co-operation, for the aim of these societies is beneficiary as well as protective. Both workingmen and employers are beginning to resort to arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes.

Co-operative societies have no existence in Denmark, unless beneficiary trades unions are held to come under this head.

Mr. Ryder gives the following estimate of the yearly incomes and expenses of four representative Danish laborers' families, which may be taken as a fair average for the workingmen of Denmark:

Items of expense.	First family.	Second family.	Third family.	Fourth family.
House rent	\$30 80	\$42 90	\$49 60	\$56 30
Food	123 30	134 00	134 00	144 70
Clothing	10 70	13 40	16 10	21 40
Fuel and light	12 10	13 40	17 40	18 80
Tobacco and spirits	6 70	6 70	10 70	13 40
Total expenses.	183 60	210 40	227 80	254 60
Total income	188 00	214 00	240 00	268 00
Balance	4 40	3 60	12 20	13 40

It will be noted that nothing is entered for incidental expenses, such as sickness or accidents, while the incomes are based upon steady labor and wages. The female head of the family very rarely contributes anything to its support, and thus, while more free to attend to her household duties, leaves the family wholly dependent on the father's earnings.

WAGES IN DENMARK.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in Copenhagen.

Nature of employment.	Average wages.	Nature of employment.	Average wages.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers	\$7 00	Drivers of cabs, carriages, &c	\$4 80
Hod-carriers	4 30	Street railways	4 20
Masons	5 36	Dyers	4 20
Tenders	4 29	Engravers	8 00
Plasterers	6 97	Furriers	5 36
Tenders	3 88	Gardeners	4 00
Roofers	8 00	Horseshoers	4 82
Plumbers	6 90	Jewelers	5 36
Assistants	4 29	Laborers, porters, &c	4 20
Carpenters	7 00	Lithographers	5 50
Gas-fitters	5 90	Millwrights	5 87
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers	*2 25	Nailmakers (hand)	4 82
Blacksmiths	4 82	Potters	4 02
Strikers	4 82	Printers	5 36
Bookbinders	4 82	Teachers (public schools)	†500 00
Brickmakers	5 90	Saddle and harness makers	4 82
Brewers	8 75	Salimakers	4 82
Butchers	4 37	Stevedores	5 00
Brass-founders	4 82	Tanners	5 00
Cabinetmakers	4 58	Tailors	†275 00
Cigarmakers	5 09	Telegraph operators	†322 00
Coopers	4 82	Tinsmiths	6 70
Cutlers	6 70	Weavers (outside of mills)	3 50
Drivers	3 22	House-painters	5 00
Draymen and teamsters	3 22	Glove-makers	4 82
		Joiners	4 30
		Shoemakers	3 50
		Watchmakers	5 36

* Including board.

† Per annum.

Female labor employed in agricultural, industrial, commercial, and other pursuits throughout the kingdom.

Classification.	Numbers.	Classification.	Numbers.
State civil service			
PROFESSIONAL.	119	INDUSTRIAL—Continued.	
Teachers	8,859	Weavers	2,710
Artists	272	Tobacco and cigar fabrics	313
Midwives	765	Divers and others not specified	819
INDUSTRIAL.			
Bakers and confectioners	399	COMMERCIAL.	
Bookbinders	26	Retail stores, dealers and assistants	2,557
Book-printers	68	Coffee and eating houses	941
Furriers	36	Fish dealers	180
Goldsmiths	39	Fruit and game dealers	88
Glovenmakers	114	Hucksters	238
Cloth fabrics	183	Furniture dealers	94
Flour and grist mills	90	Milliners	760
Hairdressers	89	Booksel'ers	33
Machinery fabrics	150	State lottery agents	72
Paper fabrics	68	Divers other trades	390
Shoemakers	99	Daily employment not included in factories, trades, &c	8,210
Tailors	234	Messengers	138
Seamstresses	21,363	Cooks on daily hire as extra help	2,203
		Domestic servants	121,181

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC., IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in factories or mills in Copenhagen.

Nature of manufactures, employment, &c.	Average wages of men.	Average wages of women.	Nature of manufactures, employment, &c.	Average wages of men.	Average wages of women.
Cement	\$6 42		Porcelain	\$3 70	\$1 88
Chocolate			Salt-refinery	3 22	
Chicory	4 18	\$2 14	Playing-cards		
Cinder	4 08		Candle	4 02	2 01
Crockery, earthenware	4 02	2 10	Tiling	4 02	
Dyuting	4 50		Straw hat		5 48
Tanneries	4 02	2 68	Hosiery	3 48	2 01
Chemical preparations	4 02		Stucco	3 88	
Cloth	3 75	2 28	Sugar-refinery	4 29	
Conserve	3 22		Hog-slaughtering	4 29	
Envelope	4 02	2 14	Paper hangings	4 32	
Cork-ware	4 69	2 46	Terra cotta	4 62	2 96
Carding (wool)	3 75	1 68	Wadding		2 14
Machine	3 75		Wagon	5 20	
Mineral water			Oil-cloth	3 75	
Flour-mills	3 75		Tool	6 70	
Oil	4 02		Match	4 29	
Piano	5 63				

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours in foundries, machine-shops and iron-works in Copenhagen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Tinsmiths	\$4 74	Coppersmiths	\$4 74
Formers	5 58	Machinists	4 56
Blacksmiths	4 20	Metal turners	4 92
Boilermiths	3 90	Joiners	4 92

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours to glass-workers in Copenhagen.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Workmen	\$4 80	\$6 40	\$5 50

VI.—RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per year to railway employés (those engaged about stations as well as those engaged on the engines and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Copenhagen.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
Chief of each department	\$1,081 00	Foreman	\$536 00
Chief clerks	670 00	Assistants	536 00
Assistant clerks (besides free house)	348 40	Watchman (besides house and fuel)	348 40
Apprentices	187 60	Locomotive driver*	482 40
Chief superintendent	1,608 00	Firemen*	289 84
Civil engineers	911 20	GENERAL DEPARTMENT.	
Draughtsmen and building inspectors	536 00	Chief superintendent	1,698 00
Line inspectors (besides free house)	402 00	Superintendents	1,072 00
Assistants (besides free house)	165 80	Station-master	670 00
ENGINE DEPARTMENT.			
Superintendent's engineer (besides free house and fuel)	1,474 00	Station-master at Copenhagen	948 00
Chief engineers	904 00	Chief conductor*	482 40
Engineers (besides house and fuel)	536 00	Assistant conductor*	289 44
		Railroad laborers	240 00

* Locomotive drivers receive, besides wages, \$2.01; firemen, 46.00 cents; chief conductor, \$1.40; and assistant conductor, 30.50 cents for every 100 Danish miles traveled, as a premium.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per day of 10 hours in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
IRON-SHIP BUILDING YARDS.			
Shipsmiths	\$0 50	\$0 87	\$0 67
Workmen.....	54	62	58
Shipsmiths.....	per week..	3 54	5 22
Workmen.....	do	3 24	3 72
WOODEN-SHIP BUILDING YARDS.			
Ship carpenters, work in one year: 30 weeks, 11 hours daily; 4 weeks, 16 hours daily; 4 weeks, 9 hours daily; 14 weeks, 8 hours daily; and receive wages per day for a working-day of—			
11 hours	per day.....		1 63
10 hours	do		9 90
9 hours	do		9 94
8 hours	do		9 98

VIII.—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Wages paid per month to seamen (officers and men)—distinguishing between ocean, coast and river navigation, and between sail and steam—in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
First mates in steamers.....	\$25 00	Donkeymen.....	\$15 00
Second mates in steamers.....	20 00	Storekeepers.....	15 00
First engineers	40 00	Firemen	13 00
Second engineers	25 00	Captains in sailing vessels†.....	45 00
Third engineers	15 00	First mates in sailing vessels	18 00
Stewards*	20 00	Second mates in sailing vessels	14 00
Cooks in steamers.....	18 00	Carpenters.....	16 00
Carpenters.....	14 00	Sailmakers	14 00
Boatswains	14 00	Cook and steward in sailing vessels.....	13 00
Sailors	10 00	Able-bodied seamen	11 00
Ordinary seamen	9 00	Ordinary seamen	9 00
Boys.....	7 00	Boys.....	5 00

* Stewards in steamers are generally paid \$12 to \$14, but are allowed to sell refreshments on which a profit is made; otherwise, \$20.

† Five per cent. allowance on gross freight; otherwise, \$45.

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per month of 10 hours per day, in shops, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Average wages.
Clerks in wholesale and retail stores	\$50 00
Female clerks	12 to 25
Clerks in retail grocery stores*	10 70
Apprentices, per year*	14 50

* Including board.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in city of Copenhagen and other towns in Denmark.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.		
<i>In the city.</i>			<i>In the towns.</i>		
Coachmen	\$8 04	Coachmen	\$5 26		
Men servants	6 70	Men servants	4 28		
Men helpers	5 86	Helpers	3 22		
Female cooks	5 86	Female cooks	3 75		
Housemaids	3 00	Housemaids	2 70		
Wet-nurses	6 70	Wet nurses	3 75		
Nurses	2 70	Nurses	2 14		

XI.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per half year, as the case may be, to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Denmark, with board and lodging.

Description of employment	Average wages.	Description of employment	Average wages.
Steward	\$48 24	Females:	
Men servants	32 50	Housekeepers	\$25 73
Helpers	16 08	Butter and cheese makers	32 50
Boys	8 04	Ordinary servants	16 08

XII.—CORPORATION EMPLOYÉS IN DENMARK.

Wages paid per week of 60 hours to the corporation employés in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
Workmen at gas-houses belonging to the city of Copenhagen	\$4 00	\$7 50	\$5 90
Workmen at the water-works belonging to the city of Copenhagen	4 00	7 50	5 90

The city of Copenhagen has no other laborers than the above-mentioned, but lets out its work to contractors, who employ the workmen at the rates given in this report.

The wages paid to all other officials employed by the corporation of Copenhagen are analogous with those of the Government departments and offices.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

Wages paid per year to employés in Government departments and offices (exclusive of tradesmen and laborers) in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
CIVIL OFFICERS.		
Chief of department*	\$1,400 00	\$1,825 00
Chief of office*	858 00	1,290 00
Head clerk†	429 00	750 00
Clerks	215 00	325 00
[The salaries of the above-mentioned officials vary for the lower grades of clerks between \$215 and \$485; for the higher grades, such as chief of office, between \$540 and \$1,290 per year. The established rule is that the salary is increased from \$25 to \$125 every five years.]		
COURTS.		
Supreme court judges*	1,608 00	2,150 00
Other judges in Copenhagen*	860 00	1,290 00
Judges and justices in other towns and cities in Denmark †	750 00	1,825 00

* Increase for every five years' service, \$125.

† Increase for every five years' service, \$55.

‡ Increase for every five years' service, \$80 to \$125.

XIV.—TRADES AND LABOR IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Wages paid by the day of 10 hours to the trades and laborers in Government employ (navy yard) in Copenhagen, Denmark.*

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	\$0 71
Joiners.....	55	71
Blacksmiths.....	55	71
Machinists.....	55	1 00
Locksmiths.....	55	70
Sailmakers.....	55	71
Workmen.....	55	71
Laborers.....	55	58

*Workmen at the navy-yard have permanent employment, and receive, besides the above wages, tools and cheap house rent, say \$37.50 per annum; also a pension and discharge when sick and too old to work. Their appointment is for life.

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per week of 60 hours to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Average wages.
MALES.			
Compositors.....	\$5 30	\$5 40	\$5 40
Pressmen.....	5 40	6 70	6 05
Printers.....	4 80	8 00	6 40
Proof-readers.....	7 00	8 00	7 50
FEMALES.			
Girls.....	2 14	2 40	2 40

PORTUGAL.

The report from Consul-General Francis recites the general conditions and rates of wages. Wages in Portugal are very low compared with those in the United States, and even with those in England and France. The hours of labor may be stated as running from sunrise to sunset, with two hours for meals and rest. The Portuguese working classes, as a rule, are temperate, industrious and economical. Women in Portugal, as in most other European countries, do their share of active labor, working as stevedores and at other outdoor work as well as in the fields. Out of a population of 4,500,000, only 185,000 are mechanics and artisans, the great bulk of the working classes being employed in primitive labor.

The wages earned in and around Lisbon are given as follows: General trades, 60 to 80 cents per day, some running up to \$1.25 in exceptional cases, and others being as low as 50 cents.

Women coal-carriers at the docks earn 30 cents per day, while male coal-heavers receive 80 cents; male laborers, 30 to 40 cents per day.

Agricultural laborers, per day, without board: Males, 16 to 35 cents; females, 10 to 20 cents.

Cotton mills, 11 hours per day: Male operatives, first class 60 cents, ordinary 32 cents per day; women operatives, by the piece, 40 to 50 cents; children under 14 years, 14 cents.

Woolen mills, 11 hours per day : First-class operatives, 66 cents, and ordinary operatives, 45 cents ; women, 27 cents; and children, 12 cents.

These wages, being for Lisbon and vicinity, are higher than the wages paid elsewhere in Portugal.

As a whole, says Mr. Francis, the laboring people of Portugal are in humble circumstances, but seem content with the compensation they get. It should be borne in mind, however, that, owing to the climate of Portugal, the working classes do not require clothing, fuel, and animal food in the quantities which are necessary for similar classes in the colder and damper climates of England and Germany.

The prices of the necessaries of life, as will be seen in the recapitulatory statements for all countries, are about the same as in Germany and Belgium.

In connection with Portugal, an interesting report will be found on the state of labor in the Azores, and although not of consequence as affecting general results, it is necessary to the completion of this work, and Consul Dabney, for the care taken in the preparation of his statistics, is entitled to much credit.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

Turkey is not usually considered in a comparison of the labor conditions of the great commercial and manufacturing nations, but the trades and industries of the country are of consequence in a review of the general labor conditions of Europe.

For many reasons—the want of official statistics heretofore, and the consequent freshness of the subject being the principal—the report by Consul-General Heap, of Constantinople, is of much interest.

The great cost of internal communication in Turkey and the lack of highways, railways and waterways have had the effect of localizing industries ; hence each community has conditions of trade peculiar to itself. While wages are comparatively high in Constantinople and other large cities, they are extremely low in distant villages and rural districts.

The consul-general says that the working classes are steady and industrious, especially the Mussulmans and Armenians, among whom drunkenness is almost unknown. The food of the laborers is simple and frugal, such workmen as porters, farm-hands, stevedores, gardeners, &c., being satisfied with coarse bread, dried salted fish, common cheese, curdled milk, and the cheaper vegetables and fruit. Meat is very rarely indulged in, and a cup of coffee is a luxury.

With the exception of guilds for the protection of trades from over-crowding, there are no labor organizations, and strikes are very rare. The trade guilds partake in some degree of the nature of co-operative societies for mutual benefit.

The nature of these trade organizations is described by the consul-general, that of the *hamals* (porters) being given as an illustration. Each quarter of the city and suburbs has its own porters, all being under one head or chief, who is recognized by the Government, and who buys his place. The chief pays to the Government the taxes of all the members. The members can only work in their assigned quarters, and the total earnings for each day are divided *pro rata*. In cases of

sickness or disability of any kind they relieve each other. The *hamals* are mostly all natives of distant Asiatic provinces, and the members are assisted in visiting their homes, which they do every two or three years. The hours of labor in Turkey are from daylight to one hour before sunset, with an hour for dinner. The weekly wages of the general trades in Constantinople are about the same as those which prevail in the large cities of continental Europe; higher if anything.

In Turkey, where everything is accomplished by hand, manual labor is necessarily in demand to accomplish that which is done by machinery elsewhere. Turkish women are employed in certain districts in raising silkworms and weaving carpets, but the greater number are engaged in agriculture, where they take the place of the men who are doing military service, or who are acting as porters, teamsters, &c., in the towns and cities. The difference between the Turkish and other European female farm-workers is that the former work on their own farms, never living out, while the latter do both. Turkish women are also employed as domestics, and in silk and woolen factories. Their work, however, is generally done at home. Their wages are very low, about one-half those paid to men.

RUSSIA.

The labor conditions of Russia may be said to be wholly peculiar to that Empire.

From the nature of the governmental and social systems of Russia, as well as of the heterogeneous and segregated condition of the working classes, labor unions are unknown. It must further be borne in mind that labor in Russia should not be gauged by the standards of other countries. Although the legal abolition of serfdom tends to assimilate Russian labor to continental standards, the feudal relationship of the employed to their employers still survives to an extent which makes intelligent comparison difficult through excessive contrast.

Wages throughout Russia are much lower than those which rule in continental Europe. It is not easy to arrive at average rates for the general industries, but those paid in some of the principal industries will be found in the tabulated forms.

In regard to women's wages, Consul Rawicz, of Warsaw, reports that girl assistants in artificial-flower factories earn from \$1.50 to \$2 per month; if boarded they must work 15 to 18 hours per day. Women flower-makers earn \$3 per month of 9 working hours per day, without board, but exceedingly expert workers earn from \$7 to \$9 per month. In bookbinding establishments women receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per month. In paper-box factories girls earn \$1 per week; girls engaged in printing labels \$5 per month, holidays deducted. Retouchers in photographing establishments earn from \$15 to \$17.50 per month. In toilet-soap and perfume factories girls earn from 90 cents to \$1.50 per week. Chair polishers in furniture factories receive 37½ cents per day. Women laboring in tanneries receive 15 cents for 10 hours' labor.

Women engaged in house and shop work, living in the premises, work generally from early morning until late at night, going to bed at 12 o'clock and getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The report from the consul-general at St. Petersburg, Mr. Stanton,

covering the agencies of Cronstadt, Revel, and Riga, is as complete as was possible under the circumstances.

In the largest rope and cordage factory in St. Petersburg, this being a leading industry in Russia, the workers earn from 29 cents to 55 cents per day of 10 hours, with lodging and fuel in the factory.

In the leading glass works the laborers earn from \$57.60 to \$86.40 per annum, with food and lodging in the works. This system of feeding and lodging employés in the factories prevails in Russia. Its object is doubtless twofold, *viz.*, to provide steady workers, and to hold men aloof from rival industries, as well as to preserve a certain amount of secrecy about the works. It naturally involves the almost complete dependence of the workers upon their employers. Master-workmen in these glass factories earn from \$46 to \$65 per month; overseers, assorters, and clerks from \$16.80 to \$48 per month.

The foregoing are given not only as illustrations of the rates of wages and different conditions which prevail in special industries, but they also serve to show the difficulty of arriving at anything like an average. Wages in St. Petersburg are regulated more by individual bargaining than by any fixed trade rate. At present, writes the consul-general, the building trades are very dull, and it is easy enough to hire working-men at 24 cents per day, although in brisk times their wages may be reckoned at from 48 cents to 58 cents per day.

The cost of living in Russia is as difficult to average as the rates of wages. Many of the married laborers who work in St. Petersburg have their families living in villages, while they themselves live in the city.

With free lodging and fuel, a manufacturer estimated that a laborer can live in St. Petersburg on 9.6 cents per day. Cotton operatives are supposed to consume food and clothing to the following amounts per month: Men, \$4.80; women, \$3.84; children, \$2.88. In the country these operatives have rents free in "barracks"; in St. Petersburg and Moscow they pay about 48 cents per month rental.

The expenses of a glass-worker's family are estimated at from \$16 to \$24 per month. In a steam biscuit manufactory a laborer is able to live on 72 cents per week.

Russian employers say that the working classes are intelligent, but wasteful and not to be relied upon.

The general condition of the working classes, writes Mr. Stanton, is one of poverty and want, and he gives several interviews with Russian workmen of the better class in regard to their incomes and expenditures.

HOW A METAL TURNER LIVES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Aged 45; has a wife and 2 children; earns 72 cents per day of 11 hours; his wife earns \$2.40 per month sewing; total income, \$254 per year, estimating on full time. Expenses: Rent, \$34.56; food, \$190; clothing, \$24; taxes, \$2.40; sundries, \$3.44; total annual expenses, \$254. It is not probable that the average workman can make full time throughout a year, and therefore the above estimates must be regulated accordingly.

Russian workmen, generally speaking, do not save anything, most parents being supported in old age by their children. This filial devotion is one of the noblest characteristics of the Russian laboring classes.

The wages paid in the general trades in St. Petersburg are of such a discrepant character that they cannot be included in the general estimates for all Russia. For instance, in St. Petersburg, masons, plasterers, &c., are paid for the summer, which appears to be all there is of the working year in that latitude, \$60, with board, and hodcarriers and tenders, \$19.20, with board. Plumbers receive \$12 per month, with board; bakers, \$9.60 per month, with board; carpenters, \$43.20 for the summer, with board; and so on in proportion through the whole list.

AVERAGE WAGES IN RUSSIA.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Average wages paid per week of 72 hours.

Occupations.	* Riga.	Warsaw.	All Russia.
BUILDING TRADES.			
Bricklayers.....	\$4 32		\$4 32
Hodcarriers.....	2 45		2 45
Masons.....	6 72		6 72
Tenders.....	2 88		2 88
Plasterers.....	6 72	\$2 50	4 61
Tenders.....	2 60	2 50	2 55
Slaters.....	4 80	3 60	4 20
Roofers.....	3 75		3 75
Tenders.....	2 60		2 60
Plumbers.....	4 32		4 32
Assistants.....	2 30		2 30
Carpenters.....	4 80	1 80	3 30
Gasfitters.....	5 28	2 25	3 76
OTHER TRADES.			
Bakers.....	3 84	2 00	2 92
Blacksmiths.....	3 84	3 00	3 72
Strikers.....	2 75	2 70	2 72
Bookbinders.....	3 84	3 00	3 42
Brickmakers.....	3 84	2 25	2 80
Brewers.....	5 76	2 37	4 66
Butchers.....	4 32	1 50	2 91
Brass founders.....	4 80	3 60	4 20
Cabinet-makers.....	5 76		5 76
Confectioners.....	3 60	3 13	3 36
Cigar-makers.....	6 00	4 00	5 00
Coopers.....	4 82	3 00	3 66
Cutlers.....	4 82	3 50	3 91
Distillers.....	5 76	2 25	4 00
Drivers.....		8 50	8 50
Draymen and teamsters.....	3 60		3 60
Cab and carriage.....	3 60		3 60
Street railway.....	2 40	3 50	2 95
Dyers.....	4 32	2 00	3 16
Engravers.....	4 32	5 00	4 66
Furriers.....	4 82	3 00	3 66
Gardeners.....	4 80	3 00	3 90
Hatters.....	7 20	3 00	5 10
Horseshoers.....	4 80	2 70	3 75
Jewelers.....	4 80	3 50	4 15
Laborers, porters, &c.....	2 88		2 88
Lithographers.....	5 76	4 00	4 88
Paintwrights.....	4 80	1 80	3 30
Nailmakers (hand).....	4 80	2 50	3 65
Potters.....	5 76		5 76
Printers.....	5 76		5 76
Teachers (public schools).....	9 60		9 60
Saddle and harness makers.....	6 00	3 00	4 50
Sailmakers.....	2 59		2 59
Stevedores.....	2 88		2 88
Tanners.....	4 80	5 00	4 90
Tailors.....	3 84	3 00	3 42
Telegraph operators.....	7 00	3 50	5 25
Tinsmiths.....	4 32	3 60	3 96
Weavers (outside of mills).....	4 00	1 80	2 96

* The wages in Riga substantially represent those of St. Petersburg.

The following tables were compiled by the consul-general at St. Petersburg:

II.—FACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

Wages paid per month for 12 to 13 hours' daily work in cotton factories or mills in Russia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
COTTON MILLS.			
Marva (working 76 hours per week):			
Wages in spinning department....	\$7 20	COTTON MILLS—Continued.	
	to	City and country mills—Continued:	
	7 44	Roving tenders	\$5 28
Wages in weaving department....	9 00	Reelers	4 82
City and country mills:		Makers-up	8 16
Cotton mixers, men and women....	5 28	Packers	9 12
Scutching-room.....	7 20	Winders	5 28
Grinders.....	6 72	Warpers	7 20
Strippers.....	3 84	Weavers	5 76
Can-tenders, boys and girls....	5 28	Mechanics	12 96
Lap-piecers	5 28	Foremen	12 96
Drawing tenders	5 28	Blacksmiths	10 56
Slubbing tenders	5 25	Laborers	5 28
Intermediate tenders	5 28	Dressers	6 24
		Spinners	12 48
		Piecers	4 80

Wages paid in various factories.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
GLUE FACTORY.			
(Per month, 10 to 12 hours daily.)			
Common hands:			
Male.....	\$6 72	CUTTERS—Continued.	
Female.....	4 80	Cutters	\$1 53
Glue-boilers*	36 00	Gilders	1 20
Mechanics*	36 10	Common laborers.....	48
Overseers*	18 00	Grinders	1 08
BISCUIT AND CRACKER FACTORY.			
Various hands.....per week...	2 40	ROPE AND CORDAGE FACTORY.	
		(Per week of 60 hours.)	
		Spinners by hand.....	2 86
		Spinners by machine	2 02
		Layers, reelers, &c.....	2 56
BRONZE FACTORY.		Men attending forming machine	1 95
Bronze caster	per day	Men attending bobbing machine	2 14
Mounters	1 53	Former	1 80
	1 29	Common laborers and boys	1 58

* Including lodging, light, and fire.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Wages paid per week of 68 hours in iron works in Russia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Casters and formers	\$4 62	Tinsmiths	*\$5 20
Apprentices	1 44	Soldierer	*6 77
Common laborers in foundry	2 28	Coppersmith	*8 84
Casting-cleaners	3 16	Grinder and polisher	*4 17
Joiners and model-makers	4 17	Bronze-workers	4 61
Locksmiths	5 10	Gilders	4 08
Locksmiths' assistants	2 61	Metal-workers	4 90
Blacksmiths	*5 33	Metal-turners	*5 47
Strikers	2 88	Metal-planers	*5 76
Painters	*4 61	Laborers	3 16
Chisellers and mounters	5 76		

* Piece workers, and consequently attain so high an average.

IV.—GLASS-WORKERS.

Wages paid per week to glass-workers in Russia.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
Firemen	\$2 40	\$3 84	Assorters	\$3 36	\$4 80
Melters	3 60	4 80	Packers	1 92	7 20
Melters' assistants	1 92	2 88	Potters	7 20	12 00
Glass-masters	14 40	21 60	Smiths	4 82	6 00
Glass-masters' assistants	2 40	3 84	Grinders	3 84	9 00
Boys	96	1 20	Female packers	96	3 36

V.—SHOP WAGES.

Wages paid per year in stores, wholesale or retail, to males and females, in St. Petersburg.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.	Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
Manager	\$960 00	\$2,880 00	First saleswoman	\$168 00	\$432 00
Book-keeper	480 00	1,440 00	Second saleswoman	86 40	144 00
Corresponding clerks	384 00	1,200 00	Apprentice	57 00	120 00
Office clerks	240 00	960 00	Artelshok (cashier)	206 40	576 00
Clerks	192 00	480 00	Artelshok (porter)	48 00	120 00

VI.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in St. Petersburg.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Cooks:			
Male	\$14 40	Seamstress	90 28
Female	4 20	Coachman	8 40
Butlers	24 00	Laundress	4 45
Man servant	10 20	Soullery maid	3 26
Maid servant	4 80	Lady's maid	7 28

VII.—AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Wages paid to agricultural laborers and household (country) servants in Russia.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Laborer:			
Summer	per day ..	\$0 50	
Autumn	do ..	48	
Winter	do ..	24	
Spring	do ..	50	
Laborer—Continued:			
Wages, for summer, from March 15 to October 15, with board			\$26 40
Wages, for winter, from October 15 to March 15, with board			14 40

VIII.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement showing the wages paid per month for 10 to 12 hours' daily work to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in St. Petersburg.

Description of employment.	Average wages.	Description of employment.	Average wages.
Printing office:		Publishing house:*	
Lithographers.....	\$60 00	Type-setters, furnishing themselves.....	\$28 80
Type-setters.....	25 20	Type-setters (placards).....	19 20
Printers.....	14 40	Printer (hand-press).....	14 40
Laborers.....	6 00	Master at machine (fast press).....	81 00
		Feeder at machine.....	12 00
		Turner at machine.....	7 68

* These men have free lodging, but feed themselves at a cost per month of \$3.86.

RECAPITULATION.

LABOR IN EUROPE AND IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Having reviewed the labor conditions of the several countries by consulates, a tabular recapitulation is herewith presented of the results by countries, by which the rates of wages in the several nations of Europe as averaged from the returns of the consuls may be compared, not only with each other, but with the rates of wages in leading cities in the United States. It is to be regretted that national labor statistics for the United States are not available; but as comparisons are made between representative districts in Europe and representative districts here, these tables will enable the reader to appreciate the labor conditions of the Old and New Worlds at their approximate value.

In the remarks accompanying the following statements British results are principally selected for comparisons, as English wages are, generally speaking, the highest in Europe, and English trade conditions have more in common with American customs and usages than those of the other countries.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Comparison of the average weekly wages paid in the general trades in Europe with those paid in similar trades in New York and Chicago.

Occupations.	Europe.								North America.	
	England and Wales.	Germany.	France.	Belgium.	Austria.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Russia.	Chicago.	New York.
BUILDING TRADES.										
Bricklayers.....	97.56	\$4.21	85.74	\$4.56	\$3.55	\$4.80	\$5.21	\$4.22	\$24.00	\$20.00
Hod-carriers.....	4.94	2.92	3.13	3.22	2.08	2.80	2.99	2.45	10.50	11.00
Masons.....	7.68	4.07	5.38	5.22	3.73	4.80	5.27	6.72	24.00	18.00
Tenders.....	5.07	3.15	3.23	3.09	1.92	4.00	3.60	2.88	10.50	10.00
Plasterers.....	7.89	4.43	6.34	4.66	4.01	4.00	5.03	4.61	27.00	18.00
Tenders.....	5.27	2.91	3.23	3.02	1.82	4.00	3.40	2.55	15.00	10.00
Slaters.....	7.10	4.20	5.65	4.98	4.00	4.00	4.35	4.20	21.00	14.00
Roofers.....	7.35	4.28	5.65	4.97	4.20	.....	2.99	3.75	16.50	12.00
Tenders.....	4.24	2.81	3.64	3.28	2.80	.....	3.18	2.60	10.50	9.00
Plumbers.....	7.90	4.26	6.10	5.46	4.11	4.80	5.18	4.32	\$2.50	16.00
Assistants.....	4.69	2.72	3.61	2.98	2.41	2.80	3.36	2.30	5.70	10.00
Carpenters.....	7.66	4.11	6.20	4.07	5.10	4.80	4.74	3.30	16.50	14.00
Gas-fitters.....	7.66	4.08	6.07	5.00	6.09	5.60	5.04	3.76	18.00	12.00
OTHER TRADES.										
Bakers.....	6.17	.....	4.28	4.55	4.80	3.88	2.92	12.00	7.00	.....
Blacksmiths.....	7.37	4.00	5.81	5.38	3.18	4.80	5.20	3.72	15.00	13.00
Strikers.....	5.30	2.94	4.72	3.29	3.15	3.60	4.43	2.72	10.50	9.00
Bookbinders.....	6.77	4.20	5.17	5.35	4.10	4.00	4.68	3.42	16.50	14.00
Brickmakers.....	7.00	3.98	5.32	4.25	6.20	3.20	4.48	2.80	17.40	10.00
Brewers.....	6.85	.....	4.43	4.46	5.87	6.00	3.78	4.06	.....	5.00
Butchers.....	5.50	3.82	4.21	3.50	3.50	3.60	4.66	2.91	16.50	8.00
Brass-founders.....	7.47	4.38	6.54	6.02	3.00	4.00	4.92	4.20	15.00	10.00
Cabinetmakers.....	7.68	4.25	6.14	5.66	4.40	4.80	5.59	5.76	15.00	12.00
Confectioners.....	6.84	3.43	4.85	5.03	.....	4.40	5.84	3.36	12.00	.....
Cigarmakers.....	6.07	3.03	4.69	6.28	3.00	4.00	3.30	6.80	18.00	11.15
Coopers.....	7.50	3.97	5.58	5.17	3.64	4.80	4.78	3.68	12.00	12.00
Cutlers.....	7.00	3.90	5.16	5.28	3.00	.....	4.93	3.91	.....	10.00
Distillers.....	3.56	7.06	5.00	3.00	6.00	4.02	4.00	.....	9.00	.....
Drivers.....	.....	4.80	3.95	.....	5.00	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....
Draymen and teamsters.....	5.37	2.96	5.57	8.77	2.20	4.40	.....	3.00	12.00	10.00
Cab and carriage.....	5.15	3.21	4.82	3.93	4.00	2.50	.....	3.00	.....	9.00
Street railways.....	6.09	3.44	4.47	4.09	3.68	4.40	3.84	2.95	13.50	11.00
Dyers.....	6.18	3.45	4.82	6.15	3.80	3.60	4.91	3.16	16.50	13.00
Engravers.....	8.38	5.12	7.35	6.42	4.77	8.00	6.35	4.66	24.00	16.00
Furriers.....	18.52	4.20	7.00	6.35	3.67	4.00	4.68	3.66	15.00	13.00
Gardeners.....	5.80	3.78	5.11	3.91	.....	3.60	3.83	3.90	12.50	9.00
Hatters.....	6.10	4.36	5.50	4.60	3.85	4.00	3.84	5.10	.....	18.00
Horseshoers.....	6.32	3.61	5.89	5.62	1.20	4.40	4.65	3.75	18.00	13.00
Jewelers.....	8.76	5.21	6.24	6.84	3.80	.....	6.35	4.15	18.50	11.00
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4.70	3.11	3.93	3.77	3.00	3.20	3.61	2.88	16.50	9.00
Lithographers.....	7.07	5.50	7.07	5.86	5.93	4.80	5.51	4.88	.....	12.00
Millwrights.....	6.97	4.18	6.74	5.00	3.10	4.80	6.30	3.30	.....	14.00
Nailmakers (hand).....	5.90	3.12	4.84	.....	.....	.....	2.01	3.65	.....	.....
Potters.....	5.20	3.90	4.78	4.86	3.17	.....	4.17	5.76	10.00	.....
Printers.....	7.17	.....	6.64	5.94	4.85	6.00	5.93	5.76	18.00	13.00
Teachers public schools	12.00	.....	7.00	7.74	8.47	6.40	.....	9.00	.....	13.00
Saddle and harness makers.....	6.70	.....	7.00	7.74	8.47	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailmakers.....	6.63	3.60	5.70	5.51	3.80	.....	5.20	5.10	12.00	11.00
Shoemakers.....	7.02	2.85	6.04	4.56	3.80	4.80	.....	2.58	15.00	12.00
Stevedores.....	8.44	2.93	2.90	4.36	4.36	7.40	.....	2.88	18.00	12.00
Tanners.....	6.38	4.85	5.18	5.81	4.15	4.00	4.92	4.90	.....	.....
Tailors.....	7.40	3.41	5.02	5.58	4.03	5.00	6.36	3.42	.....	7-12
Telegraph operators.....	7.65	5.11	6.92	6.35	6.75	5.60	6.55	.....	.....	12.00
Tinsmiths.....	6.56	3.55	5.46	4.40	3.70	4.00	4.40	2.96	12.72	11.00
Weavers (outside of mills)	6.31	2.79	3.23	3.95	3.15	3.60	3.03	2.98	.....	10.00
Machinists.....	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....
Painters.....	4.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....
Upholsterers.....	4.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....

* About.

† With board.

‡ Men.

§ Women.

To reduce the foregoing statements to an equitable level of comparison the following tabulation is given, showing the rates of wages in the principal cities of Europe as compared with those in the United States:

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Occupations.	London.	Antwerp.	Bremen.	Berne.	Vienna.	Amsterdam.	Rouen and Marseille.	Copenhagen.	Turin.	Riga.	Chicago.
BUILDING TRADES.											
Bricklayers.....	\$8 40	\$4 40	\$4 50	\$7 50	\$4 50	\$4 20	\$6 95	\$7 00	\$4 20	\$4 32	\$24 00
Hod-carriers.....	4 60	3 12	3 50	2 22	2 80	3 60	3 47	4 30	1 70	2 45	10 50
Masons.....	8 40	5 00	5 00	6 05	3 40	4 80	5 79	5 85	3 60	5 72	24 00
Tenders.....	4 60	3 12	3 65	3 90	2 60	4 00	3 47	4 29	1 70	2 88	10 50
Plasterers.....	7 50	4 40	4 50	6 36	3 65	4 00	6 95	6 97	5 04	6 72	27 00
Tenders.....	4 60	3 12	3 61	3 90	1 72	4 00	3 47	3 86	1 70	2 60	15 00
Slaters.....	7 50	5 00	4 25	3 78	4 00	4 00	6 94	6 94	4 20	4 80	21 00
Roofers.....	7 50	4 35	3 78	4 20	3 20	3 20	6 94	8 00	4 20	3 75	16 50
Tenders.....	4 60	3 20	3 08	2 80	2 80	3 20	4 24	4 50	1 70	2 60	10 50
Plumbers.....	8 10	4 40	4 57	4 94	4 50	4 80	6 95	6 90	3 60	4 32	22 50
Assistants.....	4 87	3 05	3 20	3 36	2 80	3 47	4 29	1 70	2 30	5 70	
Carpenters.....	8 00	4 82	5 00	5 20	5 50	4 80	7 50	7 00	4 00	4 80	16 50
Gas-fitters.....	8 00	5 79	4 11	3 78	5 18	5 60	7 50	5 90	3 40	5 28	18 00
OTHER TRADES.											
Bakers.....	6 50	2 70	3 55	4 22	4 75	4 80	4 84	4 25	4 00	3 84	12 00
Blacksmiths.....	7 80	5 50	4 28	5 40	3 50	4 80	6 00	4 82	3 60	3 84	15 00
Strikers.....	6 00	2 45	3 57	4 62	3 85	3 60	5 00	4 82	3 40	2 75	10 50
Bookbinders.....	7 00	4 63	5 15	4 80	4 20	4 00	6 18	4 82	3 80	3 84	16 50
Brickmakers.....	6 00	3 20	4 75	4 92	3 45	3 20	6 00	5 90	5 00	3 36	17 40
Brewers.....	7 00	2 20	4 61	3 78	4 20	5 00	6 00	8 75	8 00	5 75	15 00
Butchers ^a	4 38	2 90	3 60	4 32	4 50	3 60	5 00	4 37	.....	4 32	16 50
Brass-founders.....	8 10	6 95	2 28	4 00	4 00	4 00	7 50	4 82	4 60	4 80	15 00
Cabinetmakers.....	8 80	6 00	3 23	4 62	4 00	4 80	7 90	4 58	3 40	5 76	15 00
Conffectioners.....	6 00	4 65	3 43	6 36	.....	4 40	4 85	4 25	3 75	3 80	12 00
Cigarmakers.....	6 80	6 50	4 19	3 20	3 00	4 00	6 00	5 00	3 00	6 00	18 00
Coopers.....	8 00	3 47	4 28	3 76	4 20	4 80	6 95	4 82	2 80	4 82	12 00
Cutters.....	8 00	4 65	3 91	4 32	3 00	4 00	5 79	6 10	3 80	4 82	12 00
Distillers.....	5 81	2 86	4 02	4 00	6 00	5 79	4 79	4 50	4 20	5 76	50 00
Drivers:											
Draymen and teamsters.....	6 50	2 95	3 17	3 06	2 40	4 40	7 53	3 22	1 50	3 60	12 00
Cab and carriage.....	5 00	3 00	2 46	3 06	4 60	2 50	5 40	4 80	2 50	3 60	.....
Street railways.....	7 50	4 63	3 10	3 06	4 05	4 40	4 82	4 29	3 60	2 40	13 50
Dyers.....	7 80	6 00	3 53	4 62	4 00	3 60	6 00	4 29	3 20	4 82	16 50
Engravers.....	8 50	6 00	4 92	5 76	4 60	8 00	8 75	8 00	6 60	4 32	24 00
Furriers.....	8 50	7 53	3 15	5 22	4 60	4 00	5 50	5 36	4 60	4 32	15 00
Gardeners.....	5 20	4 40	3 10	3 62	4 00	3 60	5 79	4 00	4 00	4 80	12 50
Hatters.....	5 40	4 75	4 25	4 62	4 00	4 00	5 21	5 00	5 20	7 20	
Horseshoers.....	7 10	4 05	3 00	3 64	3 48	4 40	5 79	4 82	5 20	4 80	18 00
Jewelers.....	8 00	6 50	4 67	5 76	5 20	.....	8 80	5 86	3 80	4 80	18 50
Laborers, porters, &c.....	4 87	3 47	3 63	3 78	3 20	3 20	5 00	4 29	3 60	3 82	10 50
Lithographers.....	8 50	5 80	4 90	3 78	5 60	4 80	9 00	5 50	.....	5 76	24 00
Millwrights.....	8 70	3 00	3 57	6 60	3 10	4 80	9 80	5 87	4 80	4 80	.....
Nailmakers (hand).....	.....	3 57	2 64	.....	.....	4 84	4 82	3 20	4 80	.....	.....
Potters.....	4 40	4 25	4 28	3 78	3 20	.....	11 58	4 22	5 20	5 76	.....
Printers.....	7 80	5 80	.....	6 06	5 80	6 00	11 00	5 36	4 60	5 76	18 00
Teachers:											
Males.....	15 00	7 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females.....	7 60	.....	.....	6 00	6 40	10 00	10 00	5 00	9 60	.....	.....
Saddle and harness makers.....	7 80	5 00	3 75	4 32	4 50	.....	7 25	4 82	.....	4 50	12 00
Sailmakers.....	7 80	5 80	2 85	3 80	4 80	6 95	4 82	2 80	2 58	15 00	
Stevedores.....	8 00	5 00	5 70	7 40	.....	5 79	5 00	2 00	3 88	18 00	
Tanners.....	7 00	5 50	8 57	4 92	4 50	4 00	6 94	5 69	2 20	4 80	16 00
Tailors.....	7 50	4 50	3 95	6 36	4 40	5 00	6 00	5 50	4 00	3 84	15 00
Telegraph operators.....	8 00	6 50	5 75	7 50	5 60	8 00	6 50	5 20	5 25	20 00	
Tinamiths.....	7 00	3 47	4 25	3 66	4 20	4 00	6 00	6 70	6 60	4 82	12 72
Weavers (outside of mills).....	.....	2 50	2 64	3 80	3 60	3 50	8 00	5 20	4 00	.....	.....

* With board.

† With house.

From the foregoing statement it appears that bricklayers and masons in Chicago are paid very nearly three times the wages; plasterers, nearly

four times; slaters, three times; plumbers, nearly three times; carpenters, twice; blacksmiths, twice; bookbinders, more than twice; brickmakers, nearly three times; brass-founders and cabinetmakers, nearly twice; confectioners, twice; cigarmakers, nearly three times; coopers, once and a half as much; draymen, teamsters, and street-railway drivers, nearly twice; dyers, more than twice; engravers, nearly three times; furriers, twice; horseshoers, three and one-half times; jewelers, more than one and one-half times; laborers, porters, &c., more than twice; lithographers, three times; telegraph operators, twice and one-half; sailmakers, more than twice; printers, twice and one-half times; saddlers and harness-makers, more than one and one-half times; stevedores, more than twice and one-fourth times; tailors, twice; and tinsmiths, once and three-fourths the wages paid to similar trades and callings in London.

WAGES IN 1878 AND 1884.

The following statement shows the rates of wages paid to the general trades in countries of Europe in 1878, when the last general reports from our consuls in Europe were compiled, as compared with the wages paid in 1884, given in the present reports. It is to be regretted that the meagerness of the statistics of 1878 does not permit of as full comparisons as could be desired. They are sufficient, however, to mark the general changes which have taken place in eight years. Comparisons between the Chicago rates for both years are also given.

I.—GENERAL TRADES.

Table showing comparative average weekly wages in 1878 and 1884.

Occupations.	Building Trades.						Other Trades.						Chicago.				
	Germany.		France.		Belgium.		Italy.		Denmark.		Switzerland.		England.		Chicago.		
	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	1878.	1884.	
Bricklayers.																	
Bricklayers...	\$3 45	\$4 21	\$4 00	\$5 74	\$6 00	\$4 56	\$3 45	\$4 20	\$4 45	\$7 00	\$4 80	\$5 21	\$8 12	\$7 66	\$8 50	\$24 00	
Bricklayers...	4 00	4 67	5 00	6 33	6 00	5 22	4 00	3 60	4 45	5 36	4 80	5 27	8 16	7 68	13 50	24 00	
Plasterers.	4 35	4 43	4 43	6 34	5 40	4 66	4 35	5 04	6 79	4 60	5 03	6 10	8 10	7 80	12 00	27 00	
Plasterers...	3 90	4 20	4 20	5 65	5 98	3 90	4 20	5 40	6 79	4 60	4 35	7 90	7 90	14 00	15 00	15 00	
Plasterers...	3 99	4 23	5 50	6 10	6 10	5 49	3 90	3 60	6 90	4 60	5 18	7 75	7 90	15 00	22 50	22 50	
Plumbers.	4 18	4 11	5 42	6 24	5 40	4 07	4 18	4 00	4 25	7 00	4 60	4 74	8 25	7 66	9 75	16 50	
Plumbers...	3 95	4 08	4 08	6 07	6 40	5 00	3 95	3 40	6 90	4 60	5 04	7 25	7 66	11 00	18 00	18 00	
Carpenters.																	
Carpenters...	3 90	5 45	5 45	4 40	4 40	4 28	3 90	4 00	4 25	4 82	4 80	3 88	6 17	10 90	12 00	12 00	
Cabinet-makers.	3 90	4 00	5 45	5 61	5 61	4 40	5 38	3 94	3 80	3 90	4 82	4 80	5 20	8 12	7 87	10 50	15 00
Cabinet-makers...	3 90	4 20	4 50	5 17	5 35	4 31	4 20	4 20	4 30	3 72	4 82	4 60	4 68	7 83	6 77	14 50	16 50
Turners.	3 20	3 32	5 42	4 20	4 20	4 31	4 31	4 31	4 30	4 30	4 37	4 60	4 60	7 23	5 50	16 00	16 00
Turners...	5 50	4 38	4 38	4 95	4 95	4 25	4 30	5 66	5 49	4 60	4 20	4 82	4 60	4 92	7 40	16 50	15 00
Cabinet-makers.	4 95	4 25	4 25	4 95	4 95	4 95	4 95	3 40	3 40	4 10	4 10	4 58	5 00	5 50	7 70	7 68	11 00
Cabinet-makers...	4 85	3 97	6 00	5 88	5 88	5 17	4 95	2 60	4 10	4 60	4 60	4 78	5 00	5 50	7 30	7 50	10 50
Coopers.	3 90	3 90	4 68	5 16	5 28	5 28	5 28	3 90	3 80	3 80	4 10	4 60	4 93	8 00	8 00	16 00	16 00
Coopers...	4 00	5 12	5 12	7 35	6 42	4 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	4 80	4 80	4 85	9 72	8 88	17 00	18 00	18 00
Gravers.	3 50	3 61	5 40	5 88	5 62	3 50	5 62	3 50	3 50	3 85	4 82	4 60	4 65	5 00	7 00	10 50	10 50
Seashoers.	2 60	3 11	3 11	3 88	3 00	3 77	3 77	5 00	5 00	4 95	4 60	5 87	6 00	6 30	7 50	7 75	16 00
Labourers, porters, &c.	4 95	4 18	4 18	6 74	6 74	5 00	5 00	4 95	4 95	4 60	4 62	5 50	5 88	7 50	7 17	14 00	18 00
Millwrights.																	
Millwrights...	3 90	4 71	6 64	6 64	6 64	6 64	6 64	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	6 68	6 68	9 00	12 00
Printers.	3 90	3 69	5 00	5 70	4 90	5 04	5 04	5 61	5 61	5 61	5 61	5 61	5 61	5 58	4 30	4 10	10 00
Binders and harness makers.	3 90	2 85	2 85	6 04	6 04	5 02	5 02	5 02	5 02	5 02	5 02	5 02	5 02	5 58	4 40	3 90	11 50
Binders and harness makers...	4 30	3 41	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 46	4 30	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 50	4 40	7 30	12 72

The advance in wages at Chicago from 1878 to 1884 presents a striking contrast to the fixedness of wages in Europe. A slight advance in rates, but still an important one when the relation of the cost of living to the rate of wages is considered, is generally noticeable in every country specified save in England, where a general decrease has taken place.

Passing from the general trades to those industries more directly subject to the influence of European competition, we find that the difference between European and American wages becomes less in proportion to the force of such competition.

II.—FACTORIES AND MILLS.

As an illustration of the ability of foreign manufactures to influence in a large degree the wages of American mill and factory operatives the following short statement of the imports of foreign textile fabrics into the United States during the past year is presented:

COTTON GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

From the United Kingdom	\$18,696,000
From Germany	8,711,000
From France	8,788,000
From all other countries	659,000
 Total imports of cotton goods	 36,854,000

LINEN MANUFACTURES.

From the United Kingdom	\$16,241,000
From Germany	1,288,000
From France	1,197,000
From Belgium	375,000
From all other countries	637,000
 Total imports of linen goods	 19,738,000

JUTE MANUFACTURES.

From the United Kingdom	\$3,920,000
From all other countries	2,691,000
 Total imports of jute goods	 6,611,000

SILK GOODS.

From France	\$21,055,000
From England	5,745,000
From Germany	4,227,000
From Belgium	3,833,000
From all other countries	1,904,000
 Total imports of silk goods	 36,764,000

WOOLEN GOODS.

From the United Kingdom	\$19,415,000
From France	15,572,000
From Germany	6,279,000
From Belgium	1,634,000
From all other countries	935,000
 Total imports of woolen goods	 43,835,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total imports of cotton goods	\$36,854,000
Total imports of linen goods	19,738,000
Total imports of jute goods	6,611,000
Total imports of silk goods	36,764,000
Total imports of wool goods	43,835,000
 Grand total	 143,802,000

The following statement shows an increase in the importation of European manufactures:

TEXTILE IMPORTS IN 1878 AND IN 1883.

Manufactures.	1878.	1883.	Increase.
Cotton	\$19,923,000	\$36,854,000	\$16,921,000
Linen	14,693,000	19,738,000	5,045,000
Jute	1,777,000	6,811,000	4,834,000
Silk	24,012,000	36,764,000	12,752,000
Wool	24,329,000	48,835,000	19,506,000
Totals.....	84,744,000	143,802,000	59,058,000

This increase may be principally ascribed to two causes—an increase in the general prosperity of the people of the United States, with consequent augmentation of their ability to purchase, and a reduction in the prices of the imported products.

The textile manufacturers of Europe, in their active competition with each other for leading positions in the valuable markets of the United States, have brought about an increased production and an annual decrease in the price value of their fabrics, and consequently the increase in the quantities imported is relatively much larger than in the values. This decrease in price and increase in quantity have their influence in regulating the wages in our mills, which must manufacture fabrics and place them on the domestic market as cheaply as the foreign manufacturers.

III.—FOUNDRIES, MACHINE-SHOPS AND IRON-WORKS.

Either from the different labor systems which prevail in these industries or from the different technical terms made use of in describing the several branches of employment, it is impracticable to prepare a detailed comparative table of the exact conditions which prevail in the iron-works in Europe and in the United States. The following statement, which gives the wages as taken from the Birmingham, Hull, Holyhead, and Newcastle lists (the highest in Europe) and the average wages paid in rolling-mills in Chicago, is approximate.

Weekly wages in English iron-works and Chicago rolling-mills.

BIRMINGHAM.

NEWCASTLE FORGES—continued.

Molders	\$11 50	Rollers	\$17 74
Holders-up	8 00	Assistant rollers	5 88
Boiler-makers	10 50	Coal-wheelers	5 42
Riveters	9 60	Chargers	5 88
Planers and slotters	9 60	Laborers	4 22
Drillers	7 00	Boilermen	5 64
Dressers	7 75		
Pattern-makers	11 50		
Turners	10 50		
Strikers	6 25		

CHICAGO ROLLING-MILLS.

HOLYHEAD.

Heaters	36 00
Rollers	48 00
Hookers	18 00
Roughers	30 00
Catchers	24 00

Molders	8 47
Pattern-makers	8 25
Fettlers	8 36
Laborers	4 97
Engineers	8 70

NEWCASTLE FORGES.

Heaters	36 00
Rollers	48 00
Hookers	18 00
Roughers	30 00
Catchers	24 00

Puddlers	10 14
Underhand puddlers	5 52
Hammerers	19 26
Assistant hammerers	8 10

IV.—GLASS-WORKS. V.—MINES AND MINING.

The Department's circular called upon the consuls to furnish special statistics of the glass and pottery and mining industries of Europe, and

the results have been shown in the preceding summary by countries. No corresponding statistics being available as to these industries in the United States, a comparison between the home rates and those of Europe is found impracticable.

VI.—RAILWAY WAGES.

Wages paid per week to railway employés (those employed about stations as well as those on the locomotives and cars, linemen, railroad laborers, &c.) in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	London and Liverpool.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Holland.	Chicago.
Locomotive engineers	\$8 60	\$6 60	\$7 70	\$6 15	\$7 80	\$9 00	\$7 44	\$27 00
Firemen	5 25	4 80	5 36	.....	4 20	6 00	4 56	15 00
Clerks	6 00	4 20	6 00	.....	.....	6 75	6 00	12 00
Switchmen	5 75	4 20	4 81	5 85	4 20	6 75	3 60	15 00
Trackmen	4 45	3 75	3 46	3 00	4 00	4 60	2 58	8 70
Laborers	4 45	3 90	4 81	3 00	4 20	4 60	3 12	9 00

It appears from this statement that the Chicago railway engineers (called engine-drivers in Europe) get three times the highest wages in Denmark, the highest paid in this class in Europe, and nearly five times the wages paid in Austria, the lowest on the list. Firemen are paid on the Chicago railroads from twice and one-half to nearly four times the wages paid in Europe; clerks, twice to three times; trackmen and laborers, about twice; and switchmen from twice and one-half to four times.

VII.—SHIP-YARDS AND SHIP-BUILDING.

For lack of statistics concerning the rates of wages in American ship-yards—the returns from New York and Chicago only specifying ship-carpenters, who appear as receiving \$12 in the first city and \$15 in the latter city per week, and calkers, who receive \$11 and \$15 in the respective cities—no detailed comparisons can be made between the wages paid in ship-yards in Europe and in the United States. One of the leading iron-ship builders on the Delaware having, however, kindly furnished a detailed list of the wages paid in his yard, a special comparison with European wages in the same industry is herewith presented.

Wages paid per week in ship-yards in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	On the Tyne.	On the Clyde.	On the Delaware.
Foremen .....	.....	.....	\$28 00
Iron-molders .....	.....	.....	12 24
Brass-molders .....	.....	.....	10 98
Machinists, best	87 42	87 42	16 50
Machinists, ordinary .....	.....	.....	12 00
Fitters	8 15	.....	14 00
Painters	6 80	7 66	13 50
Joiners	8 03	7 11	12 72
Blacksmiths	7 78	7 00	13 50
Helpers	5 50	4 65	9 00
Carpenters	8 51	7 66	14 22
Coppersmiths .....	.....	.....	12 24
Boiler-makers .....	.....	.....	12 00
Riveters	8 08	.....	12 00
Holders-in	6 82	.....	8 10
Flange-turners .....	.....	.....	16 02
Boys under instruction .....	.....	.....	7 02
Laborers	5 23	3 89	7 22
Pattern-makers	8 51	.....	14 64
Apprentices .....	.....	.....	4 50
Plumbers .....	.....	8 75	.....
Wrights .....	.....	6 85	.....

The ship-building wages in the other countries of Europe are here-with exhibited:

Wages paid per week in ship-yards—distinguishing between iron and wood ship-building—in Europe.

Description of employment.	Germany. (Bremen.)	Belgium. (Antwerp.)*	France. (Mar- seilles.)	Holland. (Am- sterdam.)	Denmark. (Copen- hagen.)	United States.
IRON-SHIP BUILDING.						
Shipwrights	\$5 40		95 21	96 40	94 02	\$14 22
Joiners	4 28		5 14	6 00	4 02	12 72
Foremen	6 90					28 00
Iron-finishers	5 95		5 21	7 20	4 02	14 00
Turners	6 66		5 21	7 20	4 02	14 00
Planers	6 66		5 21	7 20	4 02	14 00
Riveters	6 66		4 63	7 20	4 02	12 00
Blacksmiths	6 66		4 28	5 00	4 02	18 50
Strikers	4 28		4 28			9 00
Brass-finishers	5 40		5 21	7 20	4 02	12 24
Tinsmiths	4 28				4 02	12 24
Calkers	2 85		4 92		4 02	
Painters	3 85		3 70			13 50
Pattern-makers			5 14		4 02	14 64
Laborers	2 92		3 30	4 00	3 36	7 22
Riggers	4 21		4 63			
Tool-makers	3 35					
WOODEN SHIPS.						
Shipwrights	5 40	7 60	6 95	5 28	6 18	15 00
Foremen	13 80		10 22	6 00		
Carpenters	4 28	7 60	6 95	5 28	6 18	15 00
Calkers			6 95			
Painters	3 57		4 80			
Joiners	4 28	6 65	6 95	5 28	6 18	15 00
Mast and spar makers	6 90					
Plumbers	3 57					
Blacksmiths	4 28	6 00		5 00		
Riggers	5 40		6 95			
Sawyers	5 40					
Machine-men	5 40					
Laborers	3 57		3 46	4 08		

* No specifications given as to steel or iron.

IX.—SHOP WAGES.

Owing to the great differences between store and shop keeping in Europe and in the United States, it is almost impossible, with the returns at hand, to give full and satisfactory comparative statistics. The following table may, however, be of interest:

Wages paid per week in stores and shops in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	Leeds.	Germany.	Brussels.	Rheims.	Vienna.	Chicago.
Dry-goods clerks (males)	\$7 00	\$5 80	\$5 00	\$6 65	\$8 00	\$15 00
Dry-goods clerks (females)		3 85	2 50	3 95		7 50
Dressmakers	2 50	2 00			2 50	8 00
Cash-boys	1 20		1 85			7 25
General salesmen (retail)	5 50	*3 50	*2 50	*3 25	*2 50	15 00
Bookkeepers (males)	7 00	6 50	9 00		8 00	24 00

* Females. In Europe retail shops are usually attended by females.

X.—HOUSEHOLD WAGES.

Wages paid per month to household servants (towns and cities) in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	Liverpool.	Bremen.	Brussels.	Marseilles.	Amster- dam.	Vienna.	Copen- hagen.	Chicago.
Servant girls	\$6 60	\$1 96	\$5 79	\$6 75	\$6 20	\$7 00	\$3 00	\$14 00
Women cooks	9 00	4 96	11 50	5 79	3 80	6 00	5 38	20 00

XV.—PRINTERS AND PRINTING OFFICES.

Statement of the wages paid per week to printers (compositors, pressmen, proof-readers, &c.) in Europe and in the United States.

Description of employment.	London.	Bremen.	Antwerp.	Rheims.	Berne.	Amsterdam.	Vienna.	Chicago.	Washington Gov- ernment Print- ing Office.
Proof-readers	\$9 73	\$5 00	\$8 90	.....	.....	\$7 00	\$7 20	\$21 00	\$25 44
Makers-up .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00
Imposers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00
Compositors	9 50	5 00	5 80	\$8 40	\$7 24	4 80	7 60	18 00	19 20
Stereotypers	9 50	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 12
Pressmen	8 24	5 00	5 80	7 52	7 24	6 40	4 80	21 00	19 20
Feeders on printing presses (fe- males)	2 00	.....	2 03	3 86	2 40	1 60	.....	.....	9 00
Bookbinders	8 76	.....	5 80	7 24	5 50	4 20	.....	.....	19 20
Pagers in bindery (females)	3 30	.....	4 63	2 89	2 70	.....	.....	.....	12 00
Sewers in bindery (females) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 04
Feeders on ruling machines (fe- males) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....	.....	8 00
Watchmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 50
Messengers	3 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Laborers	3 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....	.....	12 00
Mechanics, general	6 00	.....	.....	4 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 20
Lithographers	7 53	.....	6 86	5 79	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....
Engravers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....
Electrotypes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....	.....
Typefounders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....

It will be seen that while the wages of compositors, proof-readers and stereotypers are alike in London, the readers and stereotypers in the United States are paid much more than the compositors. A comparative equality is observable in the wages of this industry throughout Europe, and it may be said that in most countries they rule higher than in the other trades. The following statement of a very intelligent and representative printer, as given by Consul Potter, is of interest.

J — F. G —, a printer in Crefeld, is 44 years of age; has a wife and six children; foreman in a newspaper composition room; has been 29 years in the printing business; wages of compositors in Crefeld, from \$3.57 to \$5.71 per week; in nearly all of the places in Prussia printers are paid by the piece; the regular rate for piece-work is 17 cents per 1,000 *ens*, and double that rate for rule and figure work; 1,000 German *ens* are equivalent to 500 English *ems*. Compositors can, on an average, set up from 12,000 to 15,000 *ens* per day of 9½ hours work. Proof-readers receive per week from

\$6.42 to \$7.14. Pressmen, on hand-machines, earn from \$3.57 to \$4.28, and pressmen who have charge of steam presses, \$7.14 per week. Foremen of composition rooms are usually paid \$8.56 per week. A printer's days work throughout Prussia is $9\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Compositors and pressmen with families find it very difficult to live upon their wages, unless their wives can earn something by working in some other business, such as winding and warping in silk manufactories. This is possible in Crefeld, but in other towns it is difficult for them to find employment, and, as a result, printers with families have a very hard tussle for existence. Never knew a German printer who had a family who was able to save a penny. Unmarried printers, of course, get on very well. Compositors in Germany are not of a roving character, but generally remain in one position during their lives. Compositors are the most intelligent of Germany's workmen. Compositors' apprentices receive 72 cents per week for the first year; second year, 96 cents; third year, \$1.20; and fourth year, \$1.43 cents per week, and find themselves. Pressmen's apprentices receive 24 cents per week more than compositors' apprentices.

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The next obvious basis for a comparison is the purchasing power of the wages earned in the several countries.

It is frequently asserted that the cheapness of living in Europe more than equalizes the lower wages there paid.

In the volume on labor in Europe, published by this Department in 1878, it was shown that the prices of food in the United States were actually lower than in Europe, and that the working classes in the United States could purchase more and better aliment dollar for dollar, than the working classes of any country in Europe. The contrary impression is probably due to the fact that the working people of Europe live more cheaply than the working people of the United States, from which it is inferred that the purchasing power of their wages is greater than the purchasing power of similar wages here. It appears from the reports hereto annexed that the American workingman consumes more and better food than the mechanic or laborer abroad, and that the cost of this food is as small in the United States as in Europe.

The following statement gives the retail prices of the principal articles of food consumed by the laboring classes in seven European countries, and of the same articles in New York, Chester, Pa., Newark, N. J., and Chicago. The European statistics are compiled from the consular reports, and those for the United States have been kindly supplied by the same person who furnished the rates of wages in the cities named:

Retail prices of the necessaries of life in Europe and the United States.

Articles.	England (Liverpool).	Germany (Berlin).	Switzerland (Bern).	France (Marseille and Rheim).	Austria (Vienna and Prague).	Belgium (Brussels).	Holland (Amsterdam).	New York.	Chicago.	Chester, Pa.	Newark, N.J.
Meats:											
Bacon.....per pound.	12 to 20	25 to 30	— to 30	15 to 20	15 to 18	16 to 20	16 to 18	16 to —	14 to 20	— to 12	Cents.
Ham.....do	24	17	15	40	40	30	30	30	14	11	— to 18
Beef.....do	14	20	20	60	14	30	10	15	15	16	16
Lamb.....do	16	20	17	30	14	25	16	25	6	8	22
Veal.....do	16	20	22	25	16	18	18	24	11	9	14
Pork.....do	16	20	18	20	15	20	9	18	14	10	16
Sausage.....do	16	20	18	20	15	20	16	16	17	10	15
Horse and donkey flesh do.....											
Sugar.....per pound.	4	7	8	13	8	7	8	8	7	6	8
Tea.....do	32	89	70	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.40	55	30	80
Coffee.....do	40	40	40	40	32	35	60	60	25	35	20
Butterine.....do	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	20	32	25
Butter.....do	24	32	20	38	30	32	60	{ 25 27 }	20	33	30
Dripping.....do	12	16	16	18	20	12	16	16	15	16	16
Lard.....do	12	16	16	20	14	24	24	22	13	14	12
Cheese.....do	12	22	22	20	6	5	10	6	20	12	16
Rice.....do	4	8	5	10	6	6	10	4	10	5	10
Flour.....do	3½	4	4½	6	4	6	5	3	6	3	4
Corn-meal.....do											
Bread.....do	24	4	5	3	4	5	3	3	24	5	5
Oatmeal.....do	4	9	5½	6	1	1	2	1	4	4	6
Potatoes.....do	1½	1	1	8	4	12	12	2	1	1	1
Cabbage.....each	2	5	5	9	13	9	13	2	8	12	8
Cod-lash.....per pound.	8	12	9	9	13	9	13	16	10	12	18

It should be borne in mind, in making a comparison, that the better classes of food, the beef, mutton, veal, butter and rice, are not only for the most part cheaper in the great cities of the United States than in Europe, but they are here daily necessities for the table of the better grade of skilled workmen, rarely absent from some one meal of the day, and often present at the morning and evening meal; while the concurrent testimony is that, even to the best-paid working classes of Europe they are, in the main, luxuries which are seldom enjoyed; so that, as far as meats of all kinds are concerned, especially fresh meats and ham, they can be passed over as of little comparative value. The lower classes of Europe usually eat dark or black bread, so that even wheat flour and wheat bread may be set aside with the meats as furnishing no sufficient basis for comparison.

Besides this, several articles which are staples of food in Continental Europe, the *garbanzos* or chick-peas of Spain, the *poleata*, or coarse corn-meal with bran, of Italy, the blood puddings of Germany, and the like, are not found in the markets of the United States; so that, outside of England, where the food supplies approximate in kind and degree to those of this country, there is but little left in common whereby to make comparisons between the food-purchasing power of wages in Europe and the United States.

The working classes of Europe live mainly on black or rye bread, potatoes, cheap coffee and tea, vegetable soups; and lard and olive-oil of a low grade take the place of butter.

As to quality, the contrast which has been mentioned in the case of bread and breadstuffs extends to many other items of the list. The coffee of the poorer classes, for instance, is not only of a lower class, but is largely adulterated with chicory and fortified by a so-called "coffee-essence." Consul Smith of Mayence reports an instance of a laborer at Mayence, earning 50 cents a day on which to maintain himself, a wife and five children, who buys among other things "a package of 'surrogate coffee,' which lasts about two weeks," and which costs 2½ cents.

The standard noonday meal of the workingmen of Mayence is thus given by Consul Smith: Potatoes and a little meat with peas or beans cooked together in the form of a thick soup, to which a little green cabbage or lettuce is sometimes added. This dish they eat day after day with very little change in the character of its contents or in the manner of its preparation. This is the dinner eaten at his work; the food of the wives and children at home is said to be cheaper and less nutritious.

The following statement of food products exported from the United States to the United Kingdom during the year 1883 will show how much the people there depend upon this country for the necessities of life:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Live animals:		
Horned cattle	number..	76,000 \$7,602,000
Sheep	do..	83,000 678,000
All other live animals		10,000
Total live food-animals.		8,290,000
Breadstuffs:		
Wheat	bushels..	65,267,000 73,080,000
Wheat flour	barrels..	5,717,000 35,231,000
Indian corn	bushels..	30,011,000 20,512,000
Bread and biscuits	pounds..	453,000 39,000
Barley	bushels..	137,000 114,000
Rye	do..	60,000 46,000
All other breadstuffs		670,000
Total breadstuffs		129,022,000

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Provisions :		
Bacon	pounds..	242,464,000
Hams	do..	37,645,000
Fresh beef	do..	89,071,000
Beef (salted or cured)	do..	28,127,000
Butter	do..	4,817,000
Cheese	do..	91,582,000
Condensed milk		48,000
Fish of all kinds		2,002,000
Lard	pounds..	67,170,000
Canned meats		3,677,000
Fresh mutton	pounds..	2,193,000
Oysters		182,000
Pork	pounds..	15,082,000
All other provisions		371,000
Total provisions		71,231,000
Grand total of food supplies		208,533,000

As illustrating the dietary of the British working classes, two extremes may be taken, viz, an artisan in Birmingham, who earns from \$7.20 to \$8.40 per week at his trade, and whose wife and children also work, the total income of the family amounting to about \$583 per annum, as representing the most favorable conditions of labor in England, and a female tackmaker of St. Quintain, who may be taken as a representative of the minimum conditions of the English working classes.

The bill of fare of the first family is given as follows: Breakfast—bread, butter, and tea, or bread and bacon; dinner—fish or meat, vegetables, and beer; tea—bread and butter; supper—bread and cheese and beer.

In the second instance, at St. Quintain, the female tackmaker earns \$1.16 per week of four days, this being counted full time at present in this trade. Her husband is a gardener, earning \$4 per week; her brother and her brother's wife both work at nailmaking, and earn about \$3.35 per week, or \$172 per annum; after paying rent and fuel for the forge, they have \$2.43 left for food and fuel; their food consists of bread and butter, with a bit of bacon at times, and they hardly ever eat fresh meat.

It should not be forgotten that the manipulation of the food supplies, after they reach England, is conducted on the most economic plan, under the beneficent control of the great co-operative societies. Everything is done that can be done to bring the producer and consumer as directly and closely together as possible, and the competition for custom which prevails keeps the handling-cost at the lowest possible minimum, so that the prices of the co-operative stores of England approximate to wholesale prices elsewhere.

Thus, for instance, bread made out of American flour can be bought cheaper in London than in Chicago. In London bread is quoted at from 2½ cents to 4 cents per pound, while in Chicago it is quoted at from 5 cents to 7 cents per pound. In explanation of this apparent anomaly several circumstances are to be considered. In the first place, the average British bread is not white and light like American bread; it is more solid and darker in color, and while probably more nutritious, it is less palatable and of intrinsically cheaper quality. The finer products, the so-called French and Vienna breads, are more costly in London. Again, owing to the want of the home facilities which enable American housekeepers to do their own baking, all classes go to the baker for their bread. The question of higher-paid labor here should

also be remembered. It will be noted, also, that London bread is apparently sold at less prices than the flour out of which it is made, for while the flour costs from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 5 cents per pound, bread is quoted at from $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 4 cents per pound, which would seem to imply that the increase in weight from flour to bread makes the larger share of the profits.

PRICE OF CLOTHING IN EUROPE.

In general, clothing can be purchased cheaper in Europe than in the United States, especially clothing of the higher grades.

As to relative quantity and quality of clothing, the bases for an identical comparison do not exist. The same influence which prompts the higher-paid workingman in the United States to purchase better and more varied food than his European comrade, extends also to his clothing, for he buys more and better garments.

Consul Schoenle, of Barmen, gives a schedule of the outlay of a Barmen workingman's family of seven persons, the parents and five children, the cost of clothing for the family being set down at \$17 per annum, exclusive of shoes; and this may be taken as a fair average of the clothing expenses of workingmen's families throughout Germany.

In a statement showing the weekly expenditures of two workingmen's families in Tunstall, Consul Lane gives the estimate for clothing, including shoes, of the first as 37 cents out of a total expenditure of \$4.62, and as 48 cents for the second in a total expenditure of \$6. This would give an annual expenditure for clothing for the first family—husband, wife, and four children—of \$19.24, and for the second family—husband, wife, and three children—of \$24.96, or about the same proportion as the expenses for the Mayence laborer's family.

Consul Shaw, of Manchester, in his report draws particular attention to this question of the cost of workingmen's clothing in England and in the United States. He says:

I believe that clothing similar to that which English operatives wear can be purchased in the United States at about the same prices. There is a great deal of misleading sentiment about this fact, for the reason that the cost of clothing worn by American work people is known to be more than that paid by operatives here, but sufficient importance is not given to the superior quality and make-up of the former. Give the same styles, make, and quality, and we can equal the English in cheapness, if not undersell them. Surprising as this will appear, a visit to a great ready-made clothing house in New York will abundantly verify the statement here made.

HOUSE RENTS IN EUROPE AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

House rent in Europe is apparently lower than here, but the habitations are usually inferior to those in the United States.

In Dundee, one of the most thriving industrial centers in Europe, 23,670 persons live in 8,620 houses of one room each; 74,374 persons live in 16,187 houses of two rooms each.

Of workingmen's homes in Manchester Consul Shaw writes:

Great numbers of houses visited by me contained only one living-room, and this served as parlor, kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, and, in some instances, also as a bed-room.

The representative workman of Glasgow, writes Consul Harte, lives in a house of two rooms, known in Glasgow and all over Scotland as "room and kitchen." These houses are built together in certain localities, near public works or factories, and go by the name of tenements. One tenement, built to a height of four stories, generally contains as many as sixteen "dwellings," as these combined apartments are called. The lower order of workmen live in houses of one room, built in tenements similar to the foregoing.

The question of artisans' dwellings in Great Britain has of late years attracted a very large share of public and legislative attention, and in no country in the world has the general movement in the direction of their amelioration been more earnest and more successful.

On the continent, where the conditions of life are not only widely different from those of England, but exhibit wide contrasts in the several countries and even in the several local districts of the same country, opportunities for identical comparison with analogous conditions in the United States are rarer, and tables of relative rentals do not afford trustworthy means of estimating general results. There, as here, the question is one of locality, and the amount of physical comfort obtainable by the individual is measured as much by the ability to purchase and the extent of the demand as by the nature of the accommodation offered, while both are influenced and controlled by climatic influences and by national habits and traditions.

RELATIVE COST OF MANUFACTURE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

There are certain natural and artificial conditions which so largely affect the direct conditions of wages as to be entitled to consideration in any analytical examination of the great questions of labor; but from their abstruseness they are less evident to the general mind and more debatable than the simple relations shown in the reports of the consuls and summarized in this letter. It would be a legitimate field of inquiry to ascertain what are the conditions which enable England to manufacture machinery and other products at less prices than similar goods can be manufactured in France, and at prices equal to those in Germany, while the rates of wages paid to the workmen engaged in those manufactories in England are on the whole higher than those paid for similar labor in France and, as the foregoing table shows, more than double those paid in Germany.

A very interesting contribution from Consul Williams, of Rouen, in answer to the labor circular of the Department, which will be printed in the collected reports of the consuls, deals with this question so far as regards the relative cost of production of a complex piece of machinery, such as a locomotive, in the great machine shops of England, France, and Germany. Mr. Williams's report is valuable as almost the only attempt on the part of the consuls to treat this essential phase of the question.

SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITIONS.

The social and moral conditions of independent peoples are legitimate subjects of investigation by another government when they directly affect its national policy, but only as they may throw light on the precise point under discussion. In collecting information for a comparison of the wages and state of labor at home and abroad, while the consuls were expected to furnish only such details as might tend to establish the connections between individual habits and labor, if any existed, a review

of many of their reports leads to the conclusion that so far as moral conditions affect production and wages or are affected by them, the relations, if any, are indirect, obscure, and often contradictory. Improvidence, intemperance, and immorality may often be found prevalent in communities side by side with successful conditions of labor. From elements like these, not reducible to statistics, no effective general conclusions can be drawn. The physical and psychical traits of communities are most often due to natural causes, climate, race, tradition, and to virtuous and religious advantages and training. This subject, however, belongs rather to the domains of higher political economy and to the philosophy of morals than to the practical questions of labor, and of the purchasing power of labor, to which this present examination is mainly confined.

CONCLUSION.

This review of the consular reports has, of course, omitted much interesting and valuable information furnished by the different officers, and has been necessarily confined to the simpler conditions of labor which admitted of comparison with those here existing.

The facts have been presented as they were reported, without regard to any political or economical argument which may be drawn from them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.



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